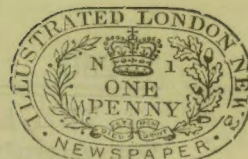


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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

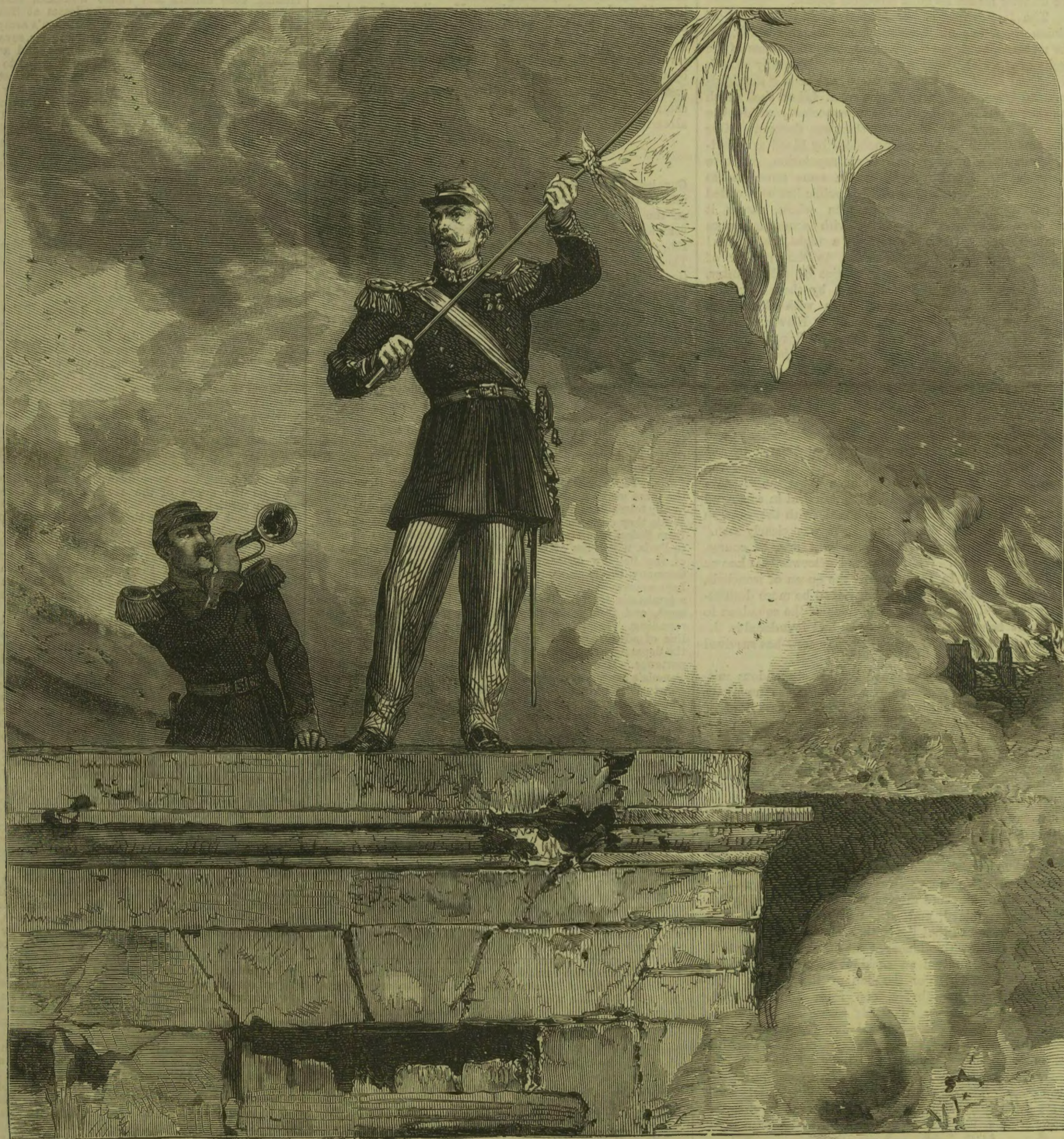


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THE WAR: THE SURRENDER OF SEDAN.
SEE PAGE 307.

THE LOSS OF H.M.S. CAPTAIN.

War, unhappily, is not by any means the only source of affliction known to mankind. There are tempests of the natural elements as well as of human passions, and now and then they are even more sudden, more destructive, more lamentable. The earthquakes which a year or two since spread terror and death in their most dreadful forms amongst the inhabitants of Peru and Chili; storms at sea which ever and anon strew our coasts and those of our neighbours with wrecks of shipping; the various "accidents by field and flood" to which treasure and life are exposed, not in this country only but in all the countries of the earth, point to the inference that in the plan of the Great Governor of the human race there is some end the promotion of which is judged to be of greater moment to the interest of mankind than even the loss of not a few lives, in association, it may be, with the destruction of an immense amount of material property. War, it is true, is a terrible waste of all that has a hold upon the sympathies and affections of humanity; but those calamities which overtake us sometimes without warning, sometimes apparently without reasonable limit, are more easily borne with fortitude and patience, because inflicted by no subordinate or erring power. In one sense our territories—or, at all events, our possessions—are open to the incursions of a stronger and a more irresistible force than France or Germany can show. But, whenever calamity from this higher quarter overwhelms us, or those who belong to us, we have this mitigation of our suffering—that resignation, and not revenge, is the emotion to which the disaster makes its most powerful appeal.

The foundering of her Majesty's ship *Captain*, off Finisterre, is one of those appalling incidents which, for the moment, outdo, in the vividness and painfulness of the excitement which they create, the gloomiest daily records of the war itself. It seems to come nearer to "the business and bosom" of every Englishman. Like a shell which has shot over its mark, it falls unexpectedly within the lines of a sympathy which till then was dormant. Our own countrymen, our own connections by blood or friendship, our own property, our own reputation, our own prospects for the future—all are, in some sense and to some extent, involved. The British public has been called to part, in a moment, with men whose names it had been accustomed to receive with something more than respect. "They perished in a night," but, alas! not they alone; their companions, to the number of nearly five hundred, all in the service of this country, and several of them distinguished by their scientific and technical knowledge, went down with them into the realm of darkness and death. Eleven of her Majesty's ships were approaching their rendezvous off the Spanish coast, after a competitive trial of their nautical qualities, at which the *Captain* behaved herself with signal credit, when they were caught by the avant-courier of an equinoctial gale. There was, of course, on board of every vessel in the squadron a precautionary movement—a taking in of topsails, a reefing of mainsails, and a raising of steam-power for machinery—deemed by the respective commanders requisite in order to weather the approaching storm. Of these eleven ships the *Captain* was one. She was observed by the Admiral in command "to heel over a good deal to starboard, with the wind on her port side. But her red bow-light was clearly seen." Thick rain came on, and the bow-light was, of course, hidden by the mist. What happened afterwards is known only in general. In the morning the queen of ironclads, pronounced by some naval authorities to be more destructively powerful than all the other ships of the squadron to which she belonged, was gone. She had foundered in the night, and nothing but a single boat's crew has survived the terrible calamity.

The first feeling awakened by this stupendous misfortune is that of profound sympathy for the numerous families who had relatives on board. The First Lord of the Admiralty and Lord Northbrook are among the bereaved. Captain Cowper Coles, who designed the ship and superintended its construction, was amongst those who went down with her. Sir Baldwin Walker has to bewail the loss of a son who went out on this cruise in the ill-fated vessel, in addition to that of Captain Burgoyne, his son-in-law, who commanded it. These are names which will instantly arrest the attention of the British public. Alas! there are some hundreds more, less known, perhaps, but not less overwhelmed by sorrow, claiming tender condolence for the precious lives of which the calamity has robbed them. England mourns with them the sudden loss they have sustained, and will, no doubt, hasten to offer them all the solace that lies within her reach.

Our next thought glances at the inferences likely to be drawn from so unusual an accident as to the seaworthiness of ironclads built on the plan of the *Captain*. Unprofessional men, probably, can form no trustworthy opinion on a question so purely technical. No doubt, Captain Cowper Coles's principle of construction, fully embodied for the first time in this unfortunate vessel, is an innovation which had fought its way against formidable opposition. In most respects it had overcome traditional prejudices. The capsizing of the *Captain* in a gale which every other ship of the squadron rode out with comparatively trifling loss may have been an accident to which they were equally liable, and one, therefore, which determines nothing in regard to the experiment under trial; but it will be difficult to make the public believe that the singularity of the loss had no connection with the

peculiar build of the vessel. The officers of the *Inconstant*, which was sent home with detailed news of the event, say that when Admiral Milne and his staff, who had been on board the *Captain* the greater part of the day to witness her sailing capabilities, left for his own ship about seven o'clock in the evening, "the sea was pouring over her upper deck in cataracts," and that when he reached the Lord Warden he was overheard to "thank God that he was on board his own ship again." Certain it is that he watched the behaviour of the ship which was next to his own with keenest curiosity, mingled, it may be, with some anxiety, when, shortly after midnight, the weather became milder. All this, however, may be true, and it may yet be proved by future experience that the fate of the *Captain* was in no sense caused by any error in her construction. Her low free-board—for she had only ten feet out of water—may have contributed nothing to her destruction. This is a conclusion, however, which, if it cannot be asserted without further evidence, neither can it be denied on mere conjecture. It will have to be ascertained beyond all reasonable doubt before the fleet of the future can be safely modelled on the plan of the *Captain*.

It is not easy to compute the extent of the public loss by this startling catastrophe. The British Navy is the first line of the national defence, and it was supposed that the *Captain* could meet and destroy any armament afloat. How if, after all, it should be found that such vessels are unseaworthy? The money loss to this country would be a serious item; but it would be a bagatelle in comparison of the loss of confidence the people of England would feel in that naval supremacy which is believed to be her best, if not her only, protection. Happily, we do not just now stand in the smallest fear of invasion; and we shall probably have more than sufficient time to rectify any error of naval construction, if any error shall be proved by the loss of the *Captain* to have been committed; but, under no circumstances, we fear, will the cost of this calamity be limited by the results with which we are already but too familiar.

THE WAR.

Our last weekly account of the passing events of the war related the battles on Aug. 30 and 31, and Thursday, Sept. 1, on the banks of the Meuse, above and around Sedan, which completely destroyed Marshal M'Mahon's army, and made the Emperor Napoleon surrender himself to the King of Prussia. These transactions, being the subjects of some of our Illustrations, are again referred to in another page; but we now take up the record of current military affairs from the point where it was left. It may, however, be stated in the outset that the result has been to bring the German army close up to the outer defences of Paris.

The arrival of the King of Prussia at Rheims, with the advanced corps, mustering 25,000, on Monday, the 5th inst., was mentioned in our last. The main army commanded by the Crown Prince of Prussia, the Third German Army, remained at Sedan a few days longer. Other troops, detached from the Second German Army, that commanded by Prince Frederick Charles at Metz, were moved forward to Verdun and Bar le Duc, and thence along the two high roads, the one by Châlons and Eprenay, the other by St. Dizier, Vitry, and La Fère Champenoise, both of which lead westward straight to Paris. These routes are clearly shown in more than one of the maps we have already engraved; but they are to be found in any tolerable map of France, such as the one in Black's Atlas. While they cross the country direct from east to west, the road from Sedan, passing through Rheims, has an oblique direction to Paris, which lies of course to the south-west of Sedan and of the Belgian Ardennes frontier. The separate forces of Germany, therefore, destined to take part in the siege of Paris, have approached that city on three lines converging towards a semicircle, thirty miles outside Paris, in which they just now meet, and from which they will draw closer to its entire surrounding. But they have also taken possession of a fourth line of advance from the north-east, by Laon and Soissons, in the department of the Aisne, which is of great strategic importance. It was occupied by the right wing of the King of Prussia's army marching on Paris, while his centre and headquarters rested upon the line of Rheims, with the vanguard at Château Thierry, and the left wing stretched from the Marne south towards the Aube and Seine. This was their position on Saturday last.

On the previous day, at noon, the Prussians entered the town and citadel of Laon, which had been surrendered by the commandant, General Ternin de Hame, to save a bombardment. Whether by accident or treachery, an explosion of the powder-magazine took place half an hour after the Prussians got in, causing the death of about fifty Prussians and more than a hundred French Gardes Mobiles; twice as many were severely wounded, amongst whom was the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Laon is one of the most ancient towns in France, having been the capital, alternately with Soissons, of the Merovingian Frankish Kings, some thirteen hundred years ago. It has a memory, too, in modern history, as the scene of one of Blücher's victories in 1814. The situation of the town bears some resemblance to that of Lincoln, upon the edge of a hill at the end of a long promontory, dropping abruptly into the vast plain; and it likewise boasts a noble cathedral, begun in the thirteenth century, with rare architectural features and sculpture. About twenty miles from Laon, on the way to Paris, is the not less remarkable town of Soissons, named from the Gaulish tribe of Suessones, whom Julius Caesar conquered; and famed as the place where the Teutonic Franks, led by Clovis, defeated the Romans, in 486, and so founded the first national kingdom that arose in Europe, as the Empire of Rome decayed. These historical recollections may not have occurred to the Prussian cavalry of the "White Cuirassiers," who summoned the commandant of Soissons to give up that town last Sunday; or to the commandant himself, who replied that he would sooner blow it up, like its neighbour Laon. But Soissons is a fortress of military value, commanding not only the river Aisne, but the railway to Amiens, and the communications with that part of the province of Picardy, for the supply of Paris.

Some details are now known of the attempts of Marshal Bazaine, on the 31st ult., and again in the night following that day, to break out of the Prussian leaguer at Metz. His object seems to have been to cut a way for his army to

Thionville, probably in the hope of joining Marshal M'Mahon, who should by that time have passed Montmédy, on his way towards Thionville and Metz, but for his defeats of the two days before. In the affair of the night preceding Sept. 1 Bazaine got out as far as Noiseville and Servigny, five or six miles from Metz. The Prussians, however, rallied, and the French were driven back close to the walls of Metz. The fighting seems to have been well sustained on both sides, and the Prussians must have gained no easy victory. The forts were bombarded on Thursday week. The French outposts on the left bank are at Lessy and Sey, villages on the slopes of Mount St. Quentin. The day after the action a French officer, bearing a flag of truce, came out with a request for medical assistance, as typhus had broken out among the troops. The Prussian commander refused the request. The place is only blockaded, not besieged; and its surrender, and that of the army of Marshal Bazaine, is merely a question of what provisions still remain within the walls.

The condition of Strasbourg, where 8000 French, mostly National Guards and Mobiles, under General Uhrich, are besieged by General von Werder with 70,000 Germans, and with heavy cannon, is very distressing. The garrison made another sortie last week, but this had no effect in relieving the closeness of the siege. The waters have been turned off from the canals which partly defended the city; the advanced trenches are within 200 yards; and it is said that the garrison are short of ammunition, as well as of food. The fortress of Toul, in Lorraine, withstood a nine hours' bombardment with field-guns on Saturday last; and, until it be captured, all the supplies and reinforcements sent from Rastadt or Mayence to the German army before Paris must be delayed at least twelve hours by the break of the railway between Nancy and Commercy, going round by a bad road through Vaucouleurs. The Prussian bombardment of Montmédy was equally fruitless; but that place is now unimportant. Phalsbourg, in the Vosges, has not yet surrendered to its Wurtemberg besiegers.

From an official German statement it appears that, besides 25,000 prisoners taken in the battle of Sedan, 83,000 men, including 4000 officers and 14,000 wounded, surrendered by capitulation. Adding to these the losses at Beaumont, and about 3000 escaped to Belgium, M'Mahon's army must have numbered nearly 150,000. Above 400 field guns, seventy mitrailleuses, 150 fortress guns, 10,000 horses, and an enormous amount of matériel were taken. We are glad to correct the report of M'Mahon's death, which was noticed last week. He is likely to be healed of his wound, and his family have joined him in Belgium. General de Failly, who was also said to be killed, is unhurt, but a prisoner in Germany. The Emperor Napoleon is now residing in a style of great splendour and luxury at Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, having quite a Court about him, 131 persons in his household, and eighty-five carriage and saddle horses; his company includes two Princes of the French Empire, five Generals, and a dozen other guests; and he is allowed to go freely anywhere in a circuit of eighteen miles. The mansion, park, and gardens of Wilhelmshöhe are as fine as Chatsworth. The Empress and Prince Imperial are in England, as stated in our Court news.

The French fleet seems about to raise the blockade of the Baltic and North Sea ports, and to return to France, where the marines are wanted for the defence of Paris. The Prussian squadron has moved out of Jade, and come off Heligoland, without meeting an enemy.

It is the preparations for the defence of Paris that now engage all the attention of the French Provisional Government. The National Guard of Paris was reviewed on Tuesday by General Trochu. A force of 130 battalions was ranged along the boulevards, returning from the Place de la Bastille down to the Rue Royale and on the Place de la Concorde. The National Guards, who were mostly in uniform, only a small number being still unprovided, were in excellent spirits, and received the Governor of Paris, who was accompanied by the Minister of War and General Tannier, commandant of the National Guard, with loud cries of "Vive Trochu!" mingled with those of "Vive la France!" and "Vive la République!" General Trochu subsequently reviewed a vast number of Gardes Mobiles, who were drawn up in the Champs Elysées and on the quays of the river, where his reception was equally cordial.

A French paper states that the whole armed force in Paris, including soldiers of the regular army, National Guards, and the Garde Mobile, numbers from 180,000 to 200,000 men. All accounts agree, however, as to the admirable military and patriotic sentiment of the various troops. The members of some of the battalions of the National Guard have, it is said, mutually taken and signed a pledge to die rather than suffer the enemy to enter Paris.

The Paris theatres are all shut up by a decree of the Government, founded upon the double consideration that the "country is in mourning" and that the members of the fire brigade habitually on duty at theatres are wanted as soldiers.

The Government has decreed that all military men, without exception, engaged in foreign service, shall be ordered to return to France immediately. The steamer *Ganges* sailed from Marseilles on Monday for Civita Vecchia, to bring home the Pontifical Zouaves and other soldiers in the service of the Pope.

It is stated that Lord Lyons and all the other foreign Ambassadors have declared that they will not leave Paris.

A fresh demonstration in honour of the American Legation took place in Paris on Monday. In reply, Mr. Washburn said:—"Like you, I believe that the two great Republics ought to remain united before monarchical Europe. Under the actual circumstances, you have specially gained the support of the United States; but, in consequence of our relations with other Powers and of the great distance between us, my personal opinion is that you must reckon more upon moral than active support."

Several of the Ministerial offices have been removed for safety from Paris to Tours, from which town M. Cremieux, the Minister of Justice, has addressed a proclamation to France. He says that as the enemy is marching on Paris, the Government of the National Defence, preoccupied by the task of saving the capital, has charged him to undertake the administration of the non-invaded departments, with the aid of a delegate from each Ministry. In consequence, M. Cremieux appeals to the patriotism of the population to raise against the foreign invader an unconquerable barrier, and he concludes by invoking the memory of '92 to expel from the Republican soil an enemy whom an odious and incapable Government has permitted to invade it.

The great communications of Paris with the departments are abandoned. The tidal-trains between Paris and Boulogne have, of course, been stopped, and the English mail agent at Paris sent word to Calais that "it is impossible to get anything out of the capital," and that Wednesday was the last day on which the mails would be received from Paris direct. The last train for Lyons left Paris on Tuesday afternoon.

General Trochu has issued an order of the day, in which he says that the number of men required for daily service on the ramparts will be 70,000. He says that the enceinte of Paris, defended by the persevering efforts of public spirit and 300,000 rifles, is inaccessible.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

There have been demonstrations of Spanish sympathy for the French Republic. At Madrid, yesterday week, a procession took place of 20,000 men with forty banners inscribed "A la République Française, salut Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, Ordre, Union, Droit," and a band playing "The Marseillaise." Senor Castelar addressed the people, and said that the human conscience had new life in seeing the Emperor punished and the Republic triumphant. The Spanish people would not delay joining this great movement, and thus aid the formation of the United States of Europe. Senor Figueras said, "We will now aid the French Republic by sympathy, awaiting the moment to support it by arms." There have been similar scenes at Ferrol and Corunna.

The Republican Directory have issued a manifesto to the French people, drawn up by Senor Emile Castelar. It says:—"The peoples of the present century desire to prevent the return of the barbarous age of conquests, nor will they ever agree to a decrease, however little, of the territory of France, that common patrimony of universal liberty."

BELGIUM.

The *Journal de Liège* says that the Ministry has decided upon the recognition of the French Republic, as in 1848.

M. Wasseige, representative for Namur, has been nominated Minister of Public Works. He is one of the leaders of the clerical party. The Ministry is now complete.

Bands of marauders coming from France have pillaged several farms in the neighbourhood of Mouscron. The Belgian troops have been instructed to put a stop to their depredations.

The *Moniteur Belge*, observing that the German journals complain of the manner in which the Germans exiled from France and the wounded German soldiers have been received in Belgium, says an inquiry has been ordered to arrive at the truth as to this assertion.

GERMANY.

The principal German Cabinets are making preparations for establishing a common Government and Parliament for all Germany.

It is stated that German scholars have been sent to France to search the archives of occupied towns for documents bearing on German Medieval history. The transfer of these papers to Germany will be among the conditions of peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"This, indeed, is a time of triumph and jubilation. We are absolutely overwhelmed with festive intelligence pouring in from every corner of Germany. In all the larger cities the moment the capture of Napoleon and his army became known the population rushed into the streets and assembled in the churches, townhalls, and other less solemn places of public resort. Schools and workshops were closed, and in some cases even the courts of justice, whose business ordinarily brooks no delay, seem to have risen, leaving criminals and suitors to themselves for a day or two. The most substantial part of the demonstrations consisted in the passing of fervent and politically important addresses to King William. All these addresses include three points. They thank his Majesty and the army for their achievements in the field; they insist upon the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine as the only means of securing Germany from future attack; and they recommend the immediate reunion of Northern and Southern Germany as a measure which will make the nation free and strong, and enable it to bear with equanimity the ill-will of so many of its neighbours."

ITALY.

The Roman question is once more coming to the front. The Italian troops have entered Papal territory; and, consequent upon the withdrawal of the French, have now no other enemy to encounter than the impotent Zouaves of the Pope. Montefiascone was evacuated by the garrison immediately on the appearance of the enemy before its walls. Everywhere the soldiers are received with open arms by the inhabitants.

On Tuesday the troops occupied Viterbo. At Civita Castellana they were fired upon by the Pontifical soldiers; but a few shots in reply soon brought the latter to reason and on their knees. Other places have also been occupied, and on Wednesday a corps of Italians was to leave Castellana for Rome.

However this movement may end, its ostensible object is not to expel the Pope from Rome. According to an official circular, it is considered necessary to occupy those points where the presence of the Royal troops may be necessary to ensure the inviolability of the Italian soil and the security of the Holy See. The subjects of his Holiness will be left at liberty to carry on their own public administration, and nothing will be done to prejudice any political or ecclesiastical question whatever. The Italian Government declares itself ready to come to an understanding with the foreign Powers as to the arrangements which may be deemed expedient to assure the sovereign independence of the Pope.

AMERICA.

The Republicans have carried the State of Maine by a reduced majority, electing Mr. Perham as Governor, and all the five members for Congress. They have also carried the Wyoming territory, electing a Congressional delegate.

The United States press now almost unanimously express sympathy with the French Republic. The *New York Herald*, *New York Times*, and other prominent journals urge President Grant to tender the mediation of the United States between Germany and France.

The race round Rock Island took place on Thursday week. The Palmer was first and the Cambria second. Nine yachts ran. The Cambria was beaten on the following day by the Phantom in a race off Newport harbour.

INDIA.

Information has been received at the India Office that it is untrue, as stated in telegrams from India, that a native regiment at Allahabad threw down its arms in a spirit of insubordination. The India Office has ascertained that there is no cause for fearing a disturbance at that station, and the apprehension felt by the European residents appears to have been groundless.

It is officially announced that the Viceroy will leave Simla on Oct. 4, when he will open the Sutlej Bridge. After which his Excellency will proceed through Rajpootana, where all the chiefs will assemble at a grand durbar which Lord Mayo will hold.

A Calcutta telegram says that news has been received of Mr. Forsyth's expedition to Aug. 4, which was progressing satisfactorily, the authorities much facilitating its object.

The Government statement of the Indian finances shows a surplus of £61,000 sterling.

CHINA.

It is reported from China that agitation prevails there. The Chinese are gathering troops, and missionaries have been assaulted. The war in Europe has produced a commercial panic.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ainger, George Henry, to be Honorary Canon, Carlisle.
Alexander, Charles Leslie; Vicar of Stewkley, Leighton Buzzard.
Arnott, Arthur Philip; Curate of St. Matthias's, Stoke Newington.
Baker, G. Rodney, to be Vicar of Newington, Sittingbourne.
Barham, William; Perpetual Curate of St. Matthew's, Cambridge.
Barnard, William; Rural Dean of North Kington.
Betts, W. J.; Curate of Leigh with Bransford.
Brewster, Waldegrave; Rector of Middleton.
Bromehead, J. Nowell; Curate of Whissonsett-cum-Horningtoft, Norfolk.
Cartwright, William Henry; Dean of Chew Magna.
Chalmers, W.; Incumbent of St. Paul's, Kyneton, Diocese of Melbourne.
Clark, W. R.; Prebendary and Canon of Combe the Fourth in Wells Cathedral.
Clutton, Ralph; Vicar of Wickham Bishops, Essex.
Collins, Richard; Curate of St. Paul's, Camden New Town.
Coxe, Hilgrove; Rector of Albury, Oxon.
Davrell, Robert William; Vicar of Betton Strange, Salop.
Dene, John; Rector of Horwood, Devon.
Derrig, Hugh; Chaplain of the Lunatic Asylum, Braddan, Isle of Man.
Drummond, A. H.; Curate of Long Compton.
Durrant, Reginald Norman; Vicar of Arretton, Hants.
Ellerton, George Mount Keith; Rector of Smethcote, Salop.
Elliott, William; Incumbent of St. Mark's, Horselydown, Surrey.
Gilbertson, Lewis; Rector of Brannston, Northamptonshire.
Gilderdale, John Smith; Chaplain of All Saints', Dresden.
Gregory, Francis Maundy; Rector of St. Michael's, Southampton.
Hall, John; Incumbent of St. Philip's, Battersea.
Harding, W.; Vicar of Hockling, Essex.
Harvey, Charles Gilbert; Vicar of Calverhall, Salop.
Hopkins, Evan Henry; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Richmond, Surrey.
Hull, R. A.; Curate of Bishop's Tachbrook.
Huthwaite, Thomas Walter; Rector of Flax Bourton.
Johnson, P.; Incumbent of St. Aubyn's, Devonport.
Johnston, George; Vicar of Whitechurch, Devon.
Kitson, E.; Rector of North Hush, Devonshire.
Knapp, Henry John; Curate of St. Saviour's, Fitzroy-square.
Lawrence, P.; Curate of Broadwas.
Ledsam, Daniel; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Hollington.
Llewelyn, David Nicholas; Rector of Llansannor, Glamorganshire.
Love, Robert; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Great Crosby, Lancashire.
Mansell, W. S.; Curate of Overseale and Netherseale, Leicestershire.
Margitts, F. T. C.; Curate of Blyborough, Kilton-in-Lindsey.
Mottram, Joshua; Curate of St. Anne's, Hoxton.
Peniston, J.; Vicar of St. Blazey, Cornwall.
Perry, Alfred John; Vicar of St. Augustine's, Wisbech.
Reynolds, J. J.; Rural Dean of Grafton.
Ridley, John; Vicar of Norton, Durham.
Ryle, J. C.; Rector of Norbury-cum-Snelston, Derbyshire.
Sanderson, Edward Swinden; Vicar of Burgh with Winthorpe, Lincolnshire.
Sargent, John Peine; Curate of St. Thomas's, Bethnal-green.
Seacome, Albert Henry; Rector of Snead and Vicar of Hyssington.
Shewell, Frank; Curate of Glaston, Leicestershire.
Sidebotham, Henry; Canon of Gibraltar Cathedral.
Sleeman, Thomas; Chaplain at Darmstadt, Germany.
Smith, T. T.; Rector of Kingston-with-Thruxton, Hereford.
Tordiffe, Stafford; Vicar of Southbroom, Wilts.
Waddington, J. B.; Incumbent of the new Church of St. Paul, Low Moor.
Williams, H. B.; Prebendary of Coombe and Harnham, in Salisbury Cathedral.
Wilson, Thomas Holt; Curate (sole charge) of Hinderclay, Ely.
Witherby, H.; Curate of Hawley and Blackwater, Farnborough.
Wright, William Henry; Vicar of St. Paul's, Cheltenham.

The Clothworkers' Company have voted £500 to the fund for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Rev. Henry R. Blackett has received a handsome dining-room clock, with two vases to match; a purse containing £110, and writing and envelope case for Mrs. Blackett, on resigning the incumbency of Christ Church, Woburn-square.

Three painted-glass windows have been inserted in St. Paul's Chapel, Gloucester Cathedral, the restoration of which is being carried on at the cost of the Earl of Ellenborough. They consist each of three lights partially obscured by the reredos. Several additional subscriptions have been made to the restoration fund, including a donation of £100 from Earl St. Germain and a donation of £50 from Lady Cromie.

The Bishopric of Sierra Leone, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Beckles, has been conferred upon the Rev. Henry Cheetham, M.A., Vicar of Quarndon, near Derby. Mr. Cheetham was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1856, when he was thirteenth junior optime in the Mathematical Tripos. He was ordained, in 1856, by Dr. Murray, Bishop of Rochester, to the Curacy of Saffron Walden, Essex, and in 1858 was presented by Lord Scarsdale to the Vicarage of Quarndon. The Bishopric of Sierra Leone comprises about fifty clergy, with the colonial chaplains at Freetown and the Gambia. The income of the Bishop is £902 per annum—£500 a year as Colonial Chaplain and £402 from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

On Sunday, Aug. 21, the chapel-of-ease at Holly Bush-hill, Stoke Poges, was reopened after an enlargement and complete restoration. This chapel was originally built for Dissenters, but some little while before the death of the late Vicar it was found by them so unnecessary, owing to his zealous ministry, that the owners offered it to him; it was forthwith bought, and licensed and used for evening services in its original state. Soon after the present Vicar succeeded the building was enlarged, and open seats were substituted for the former pews; but the work of the last few weeks has entirely changed the character and appearance of the original Dissenting chapel. A chancel, with triple lancet windows, has been added; a new open wooden roof has been raised upon the old walls, a west window inserted, an entrance porch built, and a bell-turret erected; while the whole interior appearance has been so successfully and entirely changed that no one could trace in the present appearance any vestige of the original chapel.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

The Dean of Christ Church has, after refusing, consented to accept the Vice-Chancellorship, vacant in October by the expiration of the term of office of the Rev. Dr. Leighton, Warden of All Souls'. The last Dean who was Vice-Chancellor was Dr. Henry Aldrich, in 1692. The celebrated Dr. Fell also held the office of Vice-Chancellor in 1666.

Three scholarships of £70 a year each for three years, having been founded in Balliol, by Miss Hannah Brackenbury, for the encouragement of the study of law and history, and of the study of natural science, or one of the aforesaid studies, in order to qualify students for the professions of law and medicine respectively, there will be an examination for one scholarship in November.

The Rev. S. Edwardes, M.A., Bursar of Merton College, succeeds the Rev. John Griffiths, M.A., Wadham College, as Secretary to the Oxford Middle-class Delegacy.

The first degree day will be Oct. 10, when Term will commence, but residence is not generally necessary until Saturday, Oct. 15, except in the cases of the following colleges, who meet on Oct. 14:—Christ Church, St. John's, Balliol, and New College. Magdalen Hall meets on the 18th, and Queen's on the 20th (at eight a.m.), but the matriculation examination at Queen's will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 9.30 a.m. Corpus meets on Sunday, Oct. 16, but the matriculation examination will be held on Friday, Oct. 14. Unattached students commence residence on the 15th, and the matriculation examination will begin on Friday, Oct. 14.

CAMBRIDGE.

Congregations will be held at Cambridge on the following days of the ensuing Michaelmas Term—Saturday, Oct. 1, at ten (not for degrees); Thursdays, Oct. 13 and 27, Nov. 10 and

24, and Dec. 8, at two each day. The next theological examination will begin on Tuesday, Oct. 4. The examination for the Carus Greek Testament Prize for Bachelors will commence on Saturday, Oct. 8. The prize is open for competition to all students who, having been admitted by inauguration to the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Law, are not of sufficient standing to be created Masters of Arts or Law; and to students in medicine of not more than seven years' standing from matriculation.

Professor Allman is about to resign the chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh on account of ill-health. He has held the chair since 1855.

Mr. George Forbes, M.A., of Coupar-Angus, has been appointed to the chair of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of Montreal. Mr. Forbes is a distinguished alumnus of Edinburgh University.

The Rev. W. Quennell, M.A., late Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, has been appointed Head Master of Brentwood Grammar School, in succession to the Rev. Dr. West. Mr. Quennell was a pupil at the school from 1849 until he went to the University. Since Christmas, 1861, he has been the Second Master.

THE FARM.

Thrashing has been somewhat delayed by the changeable weather. The supplies have consequently been only moderate, but the report of the crops is more favourable than many expected. Corn comes in from Russia and the north of Germany still, and, with the English supply and anticipated cargo from the south of Europe, prices have remained unchanged, and there was a slow trade at Mark-lane. In the event, however, of peace there will be great demands in France and Germany also; supplies will be diverted, and a brisker trade will arise. Mangold, turnips, and grass have greatly improved with the genial rains. The roots in many pastures are nearly, if not quite, destroyed, and will take more than the late showers to recover them. Italian rye grass is being planted, and its rapid growth will help towards keep next spring. The slight hay crop this year has made hay worth equal to oats, weight for weight.

The cattle plague seems to follow the track of the victorious army on the Continent, as it has done in all the previous European wars. Slight outbreaks have been observed in Bavaria and North Germany also. The Privy Council has consequently ordered that all cattle brought from any port of France shall be slaughtered within ten days of landing. The Home Cattle Defence Association have held two special meetings in order to obtain the immediate construction of the waterside markets. The ruinous effect of the plague in '66 are even yet being seriously felt in several counties. It was introduced then by animals so slightly affected as to be unobserved by practical men; the short trips now made by steamers from the Continent would land animals in the very earliest stage, so that it is only by the greatest vigilance and slaughter of all foreign stock that we can hope to escape another attack.

The Manchester and Liverpool show was held this year at Wigan. Bolivar, as usual, won the premium for bulls; and in not a first-rate lot of cows Mr. Atherton was first with Wild Flower Duchess, and Lord Skelmerdale's second. Mr. Statter also got a prize, but his animals were set apart from the rest, owing to one of his farms being infected with foot-and-mouth disease. Mr. J. Dickinson won in the tenant farmers' class. There was a larger show of horses than last year. Mr. Cross's Countess won a £20 prize and silver cup. Mr. Riley and Mr. Hutchinson won in Leicesters, and Mrs. Beech and Mr. Coxon in Shropshires, whilst Mr. Eder and Mr. Duckering took nearly all the prizes for pigs.

The Tregothnan sale of Lord Falmouth's surplus stock of Devons and Shropshire sheep was well attended. Cows made £15 and £16 each, and heifers £11 and £9; young bulls from £20 to £25 each. Ewes averaged 46s.; and 525 fleeces of wool made 13d. per lb. Lord Sondes' Norfolk polled cattle went from 12 gs. to 26 gs. each. A young prize bull also brought 26 gs. at the Elmham Hall sale, where the rams were put at a reserve price, and called for by purchasers who were inclined to give it. A three-shear southdown ram (and a prize sheep) went to Sir W. Throckmorton at 26 gs.; and another made 24 gs. The shearling ewes averaged £2 19s.

At the sale of the Sutton Maddock Shropshires (Mr. H. Smith) Lord Chesham gave 34 gs. for the four-shear ram Latimer; and fifty were sold at an average of £11. Mr. R. E. Oliver gave 168s. each for a pen of ewes, winners at the Royal show at Oxford; 120 averaging nearly £4.

At Mr. Lambert's sale at Beauparc, in the county of Meath, Leicester rams went as high as £11 12s. 6d., against £9 for Shropshires, and £4 10s. for Roscommon sheep. At the Cork, Belfast, and Dublin sheep sales, Border Leicesters realised the highest prices. The first prize shearling at the Royal Dublin show was bought by Mr. Lambert for 16½ gs.; one of Mr. Loftus Bland's realised 15½ gs.; and a pure Shropshire of the late Mr. John Richardson 9½ gs. Mr. Furlong D'Loughtane's made the best prices at Cork, the fourteen Leicesters averaging £10 12s., and the twelve Shropshires £7 17s. Those at Belfast made the lowest prices.

Mr. S. P. Robinson's Lincolnshire rams at Huttoft averaged £9 4s. 6d.; and Mr. Clarke's, of Ashby-de-la-Launde, £10 18s. 6d.

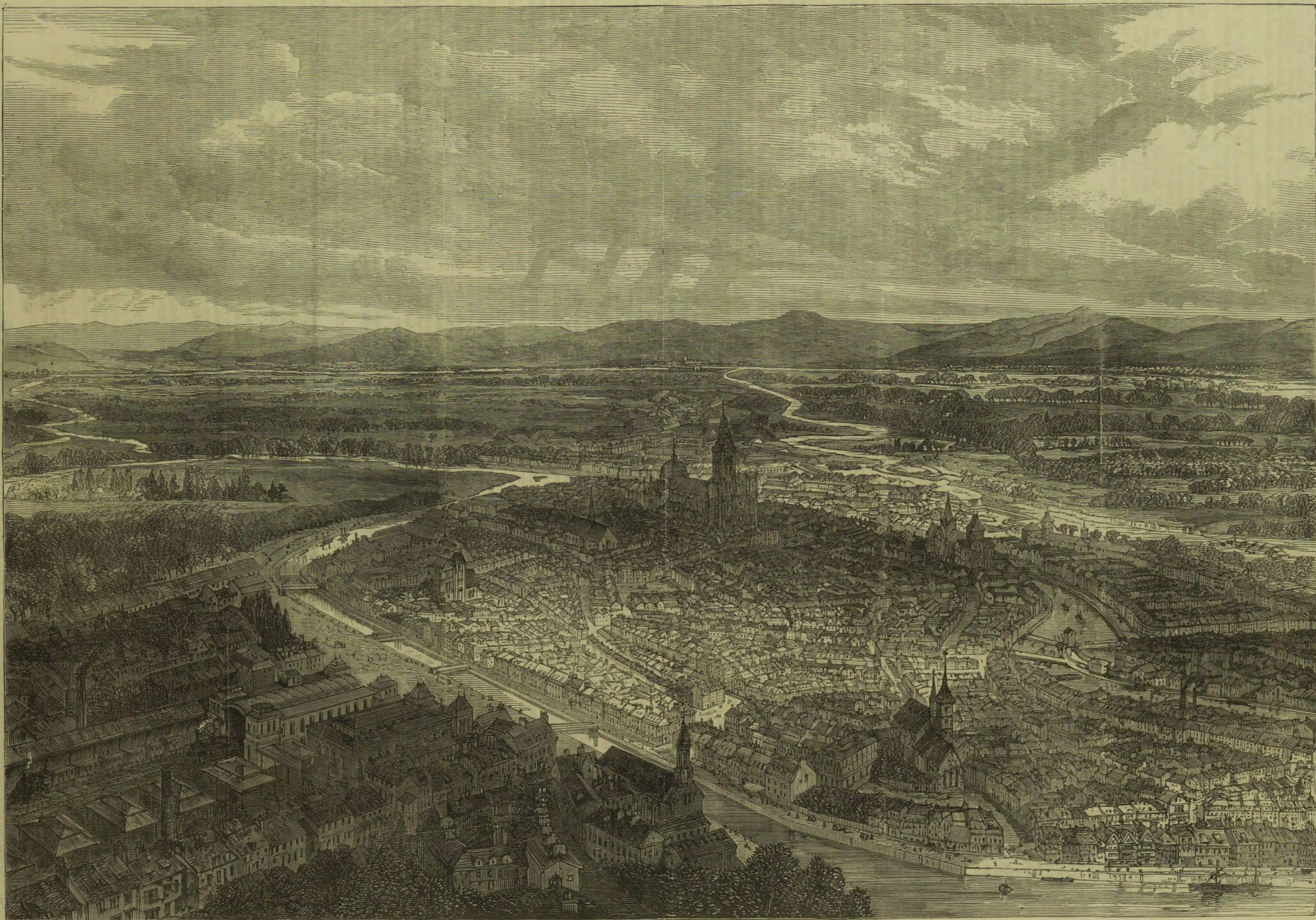
There was a good sale at Barnet Fair for most of the stock sent; and dealers asked high prices on account of the foreign restrictions. Shorthorn dairy cows went from £23 to £27 each; best Ayrshires and Alderneys, £12 to £18; Welsh runts, £8 to £9, and heifers, £6 to £7; steers in good condition went as high as £18. There was a small supply of Scotch cattle, and very little trade for the Irish.

The annual ploughing-match at Kingscote, Gloucestershire, is one of the largest in the country. Sixty-seven teams competed. Messrs. Ransome's ploughman won the All-England prize, being closely followed by Colonel Kingscote's man, Bayliss. A cup for farmers' sons was won by Mr. Mattick; and Mr. Burnett (son of the Colonel's steward) took the prize for the best ploughman in the neighbourhood.

The twenty-five draughts from the herd of shorthorns belonging to the Rev. T. Staniforth were sold, on Tuesday, by Mr. Thornton, on the banks of Windermere, at an average of 40 gs. each. The Duke of Devonshire gave 70 gs. for Music; and Mr. C. Swarbrick, of Thirsk, bought Ringlet (65 gs.), Lady Grace (56 gs.), and Gaiety (53 gs.). Colonel Towneley purchased Frederick's Pride for 62 gs., and her granddaughter Puff at 51 gs. Old Claribel, not breeding, went also to Towneley for 29 gs. Captain Gandy was a buyer; one cow goes to Ireland, and two to Durham.

Mr. Saunders's sale at Nunwick Hall, which is exciting much interest in the neighbourhood, takes place on Friday next, the 23rd.

Mr. Macmillan, the publisher, was presented last week, at a meeting of the Town Council, convened for the purpose, with the freedom of the borough of Irvine, his native town.



THE WAR: BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF STRASBOURG FROM THE WEST



THE WARTIME MEETING BETWEEN THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT THE CHATEAU BELLEVUE, NEAR SEDAN.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., the wife of Alfred T. G. Hauge, Esq., Christiania, Norway, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at 129, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, the wife of Dr. Atwood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th inst., at Archangel, Twynholm, by the Rev. John Milligan, M.A., George Frederick Bowen, Esq., of St. Mary's Cottage, Trinidad, W.I., to Jane, second daughter of the late Alexander Sproat, Esq., of Auchengassel, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B. No cards.

On the 14th inst., at the parish church of Ganarew, by the Rev. Sir C. R. Lighten, Bart., assisted by the Rev. Thomas Langley, Rector of the parish, and the Rev. Robert William Everett, brother-in-law of the bride, John Hertlett Walcott, eldest son of John Walcott, Esq., of Belmont, Lee, Esq., to Grace Marshall, youngest daughter of the late John Bannerman, Esq., of Wyastone Leys, Herefordshire.

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., at Ryde, after a short illness, William Peck, Esq., of Baulah Hill, Upper Norwood, in the 79th year of his age.

On the morning of the 7th inst., lost on board H.M.S. Captain, off Cape Finsterre, Leonard George Eardley (midshipman), second son of the Right Hon. Hugh C. Eardley Childers, M.P., &c., Admiralty, Whitehall, aged 18.

On the 5th inst., suddenly, after much suffering, at the residence of her daughter, Wey Side, Godalming, Eleanor, the beloved and devoted wife of Mr. Edward Tessier, of Bleak House, Turnham-green, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Hart, of 53, South Andley-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 45th year of her age.

On the 7th inst., at London, Mary Mackell, widow of the late William Carr Foster, of Worthing.

On the 22nd ult., at Hazel Hill House, Pembrokeshire, William Robertson, Esq., after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation, aged 72 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24.

SUNDAY, Sept. 18.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Moon's last quarter, 1.30 a.m. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Thomas Griffiths, M.A., minister of Ram's Chapel, Homerton; and 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Henry Parry Liddon, D.D., Canon in Residence. Chapel Royal, St. James's, no service; Savoy, 11.30 a.m., and 7.0 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.

MONDAY, 19.—Battle of Chancellorsville (the Federals under Rosecrans defeated by the Confederates under Longstreet), 1863. International rifle shooting-match at Lige began, 1869.

TUESDAY, 20.—Great peace of Ryswick between Great Britain and France and their allies, 1697. Thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Russian monarchy by Rurik kept at Novgorod, 1862.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—St. Matthew, Apostle and Evangelist. Ember Week. Anniversary of the foundation of Christ's Hospital, 1552. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society, fruit and floral, 11 a.m.; general, 3 p.m.; promenade, 3.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 22.—The Roman poet Virgil died, B.C. 19. The Hegira, or Flight of Mohammed, 622. Public reception of the Duke of Edinburgh by the Mikado of Japan, 1869.

FRIDAY, 23.—The Post Office, London, opened, 1829. Autumnal quarter begins, 6.9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 24.—Viscount Hardinge, Governor-General of India, died, 1856. Meeting of the Pan-Anglican Synod of Bishops at Lambeth, 1867. Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 24.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 49	7 13	7 43	8 21	9 4	9 46	10 30
11 11	11 47	12 11	12 47	1 11	1 43	2 11

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 26' N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Motion in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Sept. 7	29.352	53.6	51.6	93	9	52.3	59.9	WSW. S. SSW.	225
8	29.712	55.6	43.4	66	6	47.7	64.4	WSW. W.	365
9	29.406	59.1	51.0	76	5	52.8	69.6	SW. WSW. SSW.	498
10	29.746	55.3	43.3	66	6	51.3	69.8	WSW.	275
11	29.712	55.6	43.4	66	6	47.7	64.4	WSW. SW.	114
12	30.108	54.9	45.8	73	6	44.1	64.6	WSW.	222
13	29.930	53.5	50.0	89	10	50.3	59.4	WSW. SW. W.	305

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.362	29.700	29.372	29.624	30.157	30.127	30.018
Temperature of Air	53.6	55.6	59.1	55.3	55.3	54.9	53.5
Temperature of Evaporation	56.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	51.3	53.8	53.0
Direction of Wind	WSW	WSW	WSW	WSW	WSW	WSW	WSW

NEW POSTAL TARIFF.

On and after the 1st of October next Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be supplied by post, direct from the Office, 198, Strand, W.C., at the reduced rate of £1 5s. 8d. per annum, or 6s. 5d. per quarter, to be paid in advance. This subscription will cover the ordinary Double Numbers and the special Christmas Supplements.

Post-Office Orders should be made payable to the Publisher.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be obtained at any of the Railway Bookstalls in England and Wales for 5d. each single Number. Notice of any difficulty in buying the paper at this price should be sent to the Publisher, 198, Strand, W.C.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-street. EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS. Newcastle-on-Tyne, SEPT. 21 to 28.—President, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland; Presidents of Departments, the Hon. Lord Newnes; Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S., M.P.; Robert Rawlinson, C.E., C.I.; Sir William Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L. The Addresses of the various presidents will be delivered on successive days. The Departments will meet at Eleven. Evening Soirées on the 22nd and 27th; Working Men's Meeting on the 23rd; Excursions on the 24th, 26th, and 27th; Ladies' Conference. Papers to be read must be sent in by the 14th. Tickets, prospectuses, and full particulars may be had of the Secretaries, at 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; or at 15, Royal Arcade, Newcastle. Railway return-tickets available for the whole time. Tourists' tickets to Scotland available either going or returning.

THE WAR.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Immense success of HAMILTON'S CONTINENT.—Vivid representations of the Destruction of the Bridge of Kehl, Battles of Saarbrück, Weissenburg, &c. Magnificent scenes of Berlin and Paris. EVERY EVENING at Eight Wednesday and Saturday at Three and Eight.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL. Every Night, Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, all the year round. This Hall is now perfectly ventilated and delightfully cool, no matter how crowded it may be. Entirely New Programme of Songs, Ballads, &c., this Week. Fautouls, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children under Twelve Half Price to Stalls and Area only. Places may be secured and Tickets obtained at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith and Frowse, Chesapeake; Hays, Royal Exchange. No fees of any description whatsoever. Doors open at 2.30 for Day, 7.30 for Evening Performance. Sole Proprietors—Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess. General Manager—Mr. Frederick Burgess.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Professor Pepper's New Lecture, showing how the marvellous GHOST EFFECTS are produced.—New Musical Entertainment, by Mr. Suchet Champion, DER FREISCHÜTZ—SAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL. American Organ daily. The Whole for 1s.

A DOUBLE NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY, OCT. 1,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

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WEARY GLEANERS,

FROM A PAINTING BY ROBERT GAVIN, A.R.S.A.;

AND

TWO SHEETS OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR,
AND OTHER ENGRAVINGS.

Price of the Coloured Picture and Two Sheets Tenpence.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—Next Week's Operas.—Gounod's PET LOVE ("La Colombe"), TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY NEXT (first times), under the direction of Mr. E. T. Smith. Characters by Miss Blanche Cole; Messrs. Henry Haigh, E. Connell, &c. Conductor, Mr. Manns. Fine-Arts Courts, Picture Gallery; War Map, War Court (with all the new Arms, French Uniforms, Earthworks, Models, Photographs, Tents, Armour-Plates, &c.) Pompeian Photocollage Exhibition, &c.; Orchestral Band, Festival Organ, and Terrace Fountains, daily.

Monday to Friday—One Shilling; Saturday, 2s. 6d., or by Guinea Season Tickets. The September Tickets at all Entrances.

NOTES.—The repetition of the great Pyrotechnic Devices, the Strasbourg Tower, and the Blowing up of Kehl Bridge, will be duly announced. The Saturday Concerts commence on Oct. 1. Prospectuses ready.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edmund Falconer.—This Theatre will open, SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, with a New and Original Drama, by the Author of "Peep o' Day," in Three Acts, entitled INNISFALLEN, or, The Man in the Gap. Principal Characters by Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. S. Emery, Mr. G. F. Sinclair, Mr. Chas. Harcourt, Mr. Terrott, Mr. Geo. Weston, and Mr. Edmund Falconer; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss O'Hara, Mrs. Eclinton, Miss Corbet Weston, &c. Entirely new and characteristically beautiful scenery, by Messrs. Johnson, Henderson, and O'Connor, illustrative of the loveliness that Nature mirrors in the Lakes of Killarney. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. H. Barnett.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate. The Great Olympic Drama, LITTLE EM'LY, dramatised from Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield," Every Evening, at 7.30. Olympic Scenery, Olympic Effects, and Original Company. Concluding with the new Farce, by J. T. Douglass, VENUS VERSUS MARS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870.

That the Empire has fallen, that France is a Republic, are considerations which now but slightly occupy the mind of Europe. The one fact before us all is that Paris is invested. What was to have been done unto Berlin, that for which thousands shouted for weeks in the streets of the French capital—namely, a march upon the enemy's metropolis—has been done unto Paris. In what force the German armies have as yet penetrated is not known; but they are pouring down fast, and the sign is that communications between Paris and the rest of the world are cut off. Who would have believed, a few weeks back, that in September, 1870, we should be formally apprised that letters cannot be exchanged between Paris and London? The situation is so extraordinary that it is, perhaps, by that "domestic fact" that we best appreciate it.

There has been no important change in the state of affairs since we wrote. M. Thiers has visited England on a mission, and there is contradiction as to his precise object. Some said that he came only to signify what terms would be assented to by France, some that he came to appeal to the neutral Powers to enforce the acceptance of those terms by Germany. The former is the most probable supposition. He and the French Ministry must be as well aware as ourselves that England, for one, has neither right nor wish to arm in order to stay Germany in her course of vengeance for the invasion of her soil. The futile effort of the new Republic to repudiate the war, and to lay the blame upon the ex-Emperor, might be pardonable at a time of such pressure, but could never be seriously supported. The war was not the Emperor's in any other sense than that he was the Chief of the State; and it was a popular war in France. Had matters taken the other turn, and had the French army pushed on "à Berlin," we should have heard nothing of repudiation. M. Thiers himself, in 1866, bitterly reproached the Empire for not weakening and dismembering Germany, and we recall his language in no unkindness, but merely as part of the disproof that this was not a French war. But had it been otherwise, it would be impossible for a nation to evade the consequences of the acts of its rulers; and however generosity or wisdom may appeal to the victors, it is clear that justice has nothing to say to them. Frenchmen in their thousands advanced upon Germany, and have been driven back, and Germans in their thousands advance upon France. The fearful game of war has its rules, and these have not been broken—there is no case for forcible interference by the on-lookers. But in regard to the terms said to be offered by France, they appear to deserve all consideration. They are stated to be the defraying the expense to which Germany has been put by the war, the demolition of two great fortresses, and the surrender of a portion of the French fleet in exchange for prisoners. These are large terms, and they show how completely the French Ministers feel the danger of the present situation. It would appear that the German statesmen hold that the proposal is insufficient, and that, were it satisfactory, there is no guarantee for its being carried out. They affect to deny recognition of the new Government, and to regard it merely as a committee appointed by "the streets of Paris;" and we learn that the King of Prussia will know nothing of the deposition of the Emperor, who has not abdicated, and that King William treats his prisoner as a captive Monarch, and will not depreciate the value of the prize by regarding him merely as a French citizen.

Therefore the King advances, and Paris prepares for

a desperate defence. We hear of new discoveries being made of weakness in the fortifications, and of the repair of these weaknesses, and the planting batteries on points that had been neglected. We know that the dreaded orders for laying waste the districts around the capital are being unsparingly carried out, that railway and other bridges are being blown up, and that Paris is being converted into a vast store of armament and provision. Its numbers are being unhappily swollen by hosts of demoralised soldiers, thousands of workmen are thrown out of employ, and the inhabitants of the wasted districts are compelled to seek refuge and food within the walls. Scoundrelism of the worst kind is thought to be biding its time. All who can get away from Paris have departed—an order that no more persons shall leave without a special permit is promulgated, and this is a military necessity—and those who have portable property are secreting it, not so much for fear of the Germans as of the dangerous classes. We do not presume to offer sympathy to the Parisians, for it would be rejected, and the high-spirited capital is grave, but not cast down; but we cannot read of all this without feeling that it means sorrow and ruin to thousands who have had nought to do with the war but to mourn over its miseries. Whether, as the German cordon is more closely drawn, the peril from within will become greater, is only matter of speculation. It is believed that the army of order is strong enough to repress disorder, and that any manifestation of riot will be suppressed in the sternest and shortest way; and we trust that this may be so. The military authorities, of course, sustain the patriotic spirit by pointing to the large number of real soldiers within the walls, and to the grand enrolment of the National Guard; but whether General Trochu really believes that he can hold out against the hour so finely described in the words of our authorised version, "when the blast of the terrible ones is like a storm against the walls," is doubtful, and more; but that the same gallantry which has marked the defences of the other assailed cities and fortresses, not one of which has yet gone down, will be shown in Paris, should she be assaulted, it would be insult to a noble nation to doubt.

The Germans may be around Paris, and yet Europe may be spared the shame and pain of seeing the beautiful capital ruined. The King may be able to assume a new attitude when he has once convinced the French that a cry "à Berlin!" cannot be raised without bringing Berlin to Paris. The temper of the Republican Ministers is in favour of peace, and it cannot be difficult for men who are really in earnest for this to devise such guarantees as will satisfy Germany. We cling to hope, so long as there is a chance of avoiding the dreadful alternative now menaced. The King disclaims ambition, the Republic almost sues for peace, and there must be hypocrisy somewhere if pacification, in these circumstances, becomes impossible. We cling, we repeat, to hope, lest before many days we may have to record something more terrible than has been set down in these columns since we began to send them forth.

The representative body of the new Church of Ireland held its meeting on Thursday week. It was resolved to approve the draught charter of incorporation as altered on behalf of the Government, the alterations being such as in no way to affect the substance of the charter. It was stated that the donations promised to the Sustentation Fund amount to £263,250, and the annual subscriptions to £17,330. The amount actually lodged in the bank is £135,124.

It blew quite a hurricane at Greencastle, near Londonderry, on the 9th inst.; and in the midst of it, the schooner Caroline Marten, with both her masts cut away, was seen to be driving towards the Tun Bank, off that place. The Greencastle life-boat the Mary Annette, belonging to the National Life-Boat Institution, was promptly launched, and, after two hours' struggle against a head wind and a tremendous sea, succeeded in saving the vessel's crew of four men.

A terrible explosion of nitro-glycerine took place near Greenock on Sunday night. During a shower of rain twelve youths entered a deserted smithy, in which one of them found a tin box about a foot square. He lifted it up and examined it, and saw what he thought to be a little oil. He then laid it down, but he had hardly done so when a companion, taking a hammer, aimed a blow at the box, and in an instant the whole building—a wooden one—was blown to atoms. Of the twelve youths only one was able to walk home. One was killed on the spot, another died on his way to the hospital, three have since died, and the recovery of the others is doubtful.

The following notice to newspaper proprietors and news-agents has been issued from the General Post Office:—In connection with the reduction in the rates of postage on inland newspapers, printed matter, and patterns or samples, which will take effect on and from Oct. 1, halfpenny postage labels, and newspaper wrappers bearing an impressed halfpenny stamp will be introduced. A supply of each is in course of issue to head postmasters in the country, and to the district offices and receiving offices in London. Previously to Oct. 1 the sale of these labels and wrappers will be confined to newspaper proprietors and news-agents, who might possibly be inconvenienced were time not allowed for preparation; but as the reduction of postage does not commence before Oct. 1, anything bearing a halfpenny stamp posted before that date will be treated as unpaid. Newspaper proprietors and news-agents, by applying to a head postmaster, will be able to obtain at very short notice any quantity of these labels or wrappers. The wrappers (the dimensions of which are 14 in. by 5 in.) will be sold at the following prices:—500 for £1 2s. 6d., 100 for 4s. 6d., 50 for 2s. 3d., 25 for 1s. 1½d., 10 for 5½d., 5 for 3d., 2 for 1½d., 1 for ¾d.; but a discount of 1 per cent will be allowed to persons purchasing at one time not less than £10 worth of either labels or wrappers. Newspaper proprietors and news-vendors who may desire to have their own wrappers or papers impressed with the halfpenny stamp, must make application, not to the Post Office, but to the commissioners of Inland Revenue. Wrappers must be of white paper.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, continues to reside at Balmoral Castle.

On Sunday her Majesty, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrew's, officiated.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, drives out daily. Her Majesty has visited Alt-na-Guithasach, Birkhall, and other places in the environs of Balmoral.

The Queen has entertained at dinner, during the week, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Count Gleichen, Viscount Halifax, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, the Rev. Principal Tulloch, and the Rev. Dr. Taylor.

During last week a match of cricket was played at Balmoral between the servants of the castle and the Prince of Wales's servants, it being a return match to that played at Abergeldie the previous week. Prince Arthur joined the Balmoral eleven. The game was closely contested, Abergeldie winning by only twelve runs. The previous game was won by the Balmoral eleven. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales with their children, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice were present during the afternoon. This was the first match played upon the new ground given by her Majesty for the use of the household and servants.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, continue at Abergeldie Castle.

Their Royal Highnesses are enjoying the retirement of their Highland retreat. The Prince has good sport both shooting and deer-stalking. The Princess joins the Queen and the members of the Royal family in their various excursions around the neighbourhood of the Royal demesne.

The Prince has, through the Earl of Dalhousie, communicated to the committee of the Edinburgh Infirmary his assent to their request that his Royal Highness should lay the foundation-stone of the new infirmary in that city. The Princess, it is expected, will accompany her Royal Consort. The Prince will, at the same time, be installed as patron of the Freemasons in Scotland. In accordance with existing arrangements, the installation will take place on Oct. 12, and the foundation-stone of the infirmary will be laid on the following day.

ARRIVAL OF THE COUNT AND COUNTESS D'EU.

The Princess Imperial of Brazil, Countess d'Eu, and his Royal Highness Count d'Eu, attended by Viscountess de Lage, Viscount de Lage, and Counsellor Teijo, arrived at Southampton in the Royal mail-steamer Douro, from Rio de Janeiro. A special tender met the Douro in the river, having on board the Princess de Joinville, Princess Marguerite, and Princess Blanche d'Orléans, the Duke de Nemours, the Duke de Penthièvre, Madame de Almeida Arêas, the Brazilian Minister and Attachés of the Brazilian Legation, the Consul-General, the Vice-Consul at Southampton, &c. The Royal party landed at one o'clock on Wednesday morning, and passed the night at Radley's Hotel. The Royal travellers left Southampton by the 11.25 train for Surbiton, where the Count and Countess were received by their illustrious relatives, the Count and Countess de Paris, Prince de Joinville, Duke de Chartres, and Prince Phillip of Wurtemberg. The Count and Countess drove to Bushey Park, the residence of the Duke de Nemours, father of Count d'Eu.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The ex-Empress of the French, after her flight from the Tuileries, on Sunday week, fearing recognition if attempting to travel by railroad from Paris, secured a seat in a Normandy market-cart, in which she travelled during the space of a part of three days and two nights before arriving at Trouville. The Empress was accompanied by Madame Lebreton and a gentleman. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Montague Burgoyne's yacht the *Gazelle* was lying off Trouville, and the gentleman accompanying the Empress went aboard the yacht and confided to Sir John the fact of the Empress's escape, and asked for her to be taken to England, to which Sir John assented. The Empress went aboard, and the yacht sailed off at once for Ryde, where she arrived at 3.35 on Thursday morning. The Empress was unprovided with even a change of dress. Sir John Burgoyne proceeded with his charge to the York Hotel, when, after a few hours, the Empress continued her journey to Hastings and joined the Prince Imperial at the Marine Hotel, where her incognito was preserved until Saturday, the proprietor of the hotel alone excepted. Dr. Blakiston was called in to attend the Empress, who was suffering from the fatigue she had endured. The Empress was better on Sunday, and attended mass at St. Thomas's Catholic chapel.

Mr. W. Tipping, M.P., contradicts the rumour that his residence, Brasted Park, near Sevenoaks, has been, or is about to be, sold to the Emperor Napoleon.

A French squadron, consisting of four large ironclads, was seen outside the Goodwin Sands on Monday morning. The ships were steaming westward.

At a meeting of the Manchester City Council, on Wednesday, a portrait of Sir Joseph Heron, the Town Clerk, painted by Mr. Knight, R.A., secretary of the Royal Academy, and subscribed for by members of the Corporation, Corporation officers, and other friends, was presented to the Council.

The Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, established at Lancaster for the care and education of idiots and imbeciles of all classes belonging to the seven northern counties of England, was partially opened on Wednesday, and the fifth annual meeting of subscribers was also held, in the asylum, under the presidency of the Duke of Devonshire.

Hungerford, on the borders of Berks and Wilts, was on *fête* on Wednesday, the corner-stone of a new townhall and corn exchange being laid by Mr. C. C. Cherry, of Denford House, deputy chairman of the Berkshire Quarter Sessions. The building, which will be in the Italian style of architecture, is being built of stone and brick, from a design by Mr. J. H. Money, architect, of Newbury.

The Gladstone statue in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, was unveiled, on Wednesday, in the presence of a large assemblage, which included several of the prominent members of the British Association. The statue is of marble, by Mr. Adams Acton; cost about £5000; and was presented by the subscribers (of all shades of politics) to the Liverpool Corporation. Speeches were made by Mr. Hubbock (the Mayor) and Professors Huxley and Rolleston.

We are glad to learn that under an Act of last year the Accountant-General of the Navy has been directed to pay to the widows of the ill-fated seamen lost in the ship *Captain* one year's pay of their late husbands as soon as possible. This payment comes from the Greenwich Hospital Fund. It has also been directed that a gift towards the relief fund in the shape of a day's pay can be charged upon the account-books of the ship, and not be deducted from the monthly allotments of the recipients.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual excursion of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society took place on Tuesday. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, there was a good attendance.

Last Saturday the well-known swimmers, Coulter, Morris, and Pamplin, contended in the Thames, below London Bridge, in a £50 sweepstakes, distance one mile. Morris, who was the favourite at starting, won the race.

At a meeting of the Common Council, on Thursday, the Lord Mayor presiding, the Court, on the motion of Sir Benjamin Phillips, voted £1000 towards the fund of the National Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded in the war, which now amounts to more than £130,000.

In the first week of September there were 127,837 persons in receipt of parochial relief in the metropolis, of whom 33,393 were in the workhouses, and 94,444 were outdoor paupers. The total number showed a slight decrease upon the return in the corresponding period of last year.

Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, has forwarded to the Lord Mayor a letter expressing the great satisfaction with which the inhabitants of the Dominion have received the announcement that the repulse of the Fenian raid is to be recognised in this country in a substantial manner.

The Turners' Company began, on Saturday, a step which the Lord Mayor said he hoped would be followed by the other companies of London. They presented, by the hands of his Lordship, the freedom of their company, together with a silver medal, to Alfred Madden, an apprentice, for the best workmanship in turning.

On Wednesday next, being St. Matthew's Day, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will proceed to Christ Church, Newgate-street (where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Nathaniel Keymer, Head Master of Christ's Hospital, Hertford), and will afterwards adjourn to the Great Hall to hear the orations and recitations from Shakespeare, Terence, and others, delivered by the senior scholars.

Louis Ferra, a French photographer, residing in Coventry-street, has committed suicide by taking poison. He had been greatly depressed previous to his death, and the jury were of opinion that he committed suicide whilst of unsound mind.—An inquest was held, on Monday, concerning the death of James Kearney, surgeon in the Bombay army, who committed suicide by drinking, in the street, as much prussic acid as would poison twenty persons. The evidence showed that the deceased was not of sound mind; and a verdict to that effect was returned.

A meeting was held, on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms, to bid farewell to the Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the head of the Brahmo Somaj, or Pure Theists, of India. Speeches were made by Professor Plumtre, the Rev. Messrs. Jerson, Murphy, and Dawson Burns, and Professor Albites. Miss Emily Faithfull spoke on behalf of the ladies. Mr. Sen made a lengthy speech in reply, in which he spoke of English Christianity as too sectarian, too muscular, and too material. The English seemed to know nothing of introspection, or meditation. There was a tendency to press God outside, and to see him in forms and dogmas.

A Republican demonstration in Hyde Park was attempted last Saturday, but not more than 200 or 300 persons were present, and many of those were foreigners. An address from "the Democrats of London" to the people of France was agreed to. Mr. Edmond Beales presided, in the evening, over a great public meeting in St. James's Hall, to give effect to the views of British workmen on the present disastrous war. Resolutions were passed hailing the restoration of the French Republic as being calculated to secure to Europe the blessings of permanent peace, urging the people of France to make every honourable endeavour to obtain peace, and inviting all civilised and Christian peoples to insist upon the abolition of standing armies, and the settlement by arbitration of all international disputes.—All classes of French residents in London have established a committee of national defence, for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the new Government in defending the soil of France from the invading armies.—The German residents in the metropolis mustered strongly, last Saturday evening, at the Gymnasium, Old St. Pancras-road. The unanimous opinion of the gathering was that Germany ought to insist upon France paying a money indemnity, and upon the cession of Alsace and the northern portion of Lorraine.

M. Thiers arrived in London on Tuesday morning; and, after breakfasting at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, paid several visits. In the afternoon M. Thiers had an interview with Earl Granville, after which Earl Granville called upon Count Bernstorff at Prussia House, and also upon the Prime Minister at his private residence on Carlton House-terrace. The prospects of peace, however, are not of the brightest, if the papers are well informed. The *Times*, in a leader, says the nature of the message M. Thiers bears gives no hope that his mission will conduce to the speedy re-establishment of peace. M. Thiers, it remarks, ought to have emancipated himself from the illusions of the populace, to have risen superior to the flattery with which nations delude themselves. Yet he comes among us, in the very spirit of the hapless Bourbons, to urge a line of action that can no sooner be stated than it must be repudiated. The *Telegraph*, in double-leaded type, says the terms which M. Thiers is empowered to submit are of the following purport:—"He has instructions to represent that his country not only wishes, but most ardently desires, to put an end to hostilities. The war is repudiated by the enfranchised conscience of France, and she is ready to make amends for her part in it. She is prepared to pay a heavy indemnity in money, corresponding to the proved expenses and losses of Germany, possibly up to the sum total of one hundred millions sterling. She will consent, under certain conditions, to surrender the half of her fleet to the victors, and to dismantle the fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg. These things will she do to atone for her fault; but she will not yield one inch of Alsace or Lorraine. Rather than that, she will defend Paris to the last extremity; and, when Paris is laid in ruins, she will carry on the war to the bitter end from town to town throughout the land."

The Birmingham Exchange has been enriched by the presentation of a memorial statue to the great postal reformer, Sir Rowland Hill. The statue, which is by Mr. Peter Hollins, of Birmingham, is in Carrara marble, 6 ft. 9 in. high, and stands on a 4-ft. pedestal of Sicilian marble.

The Brecon election inquiry was opened, on Wednesday, before Mr. Justice Byles. Mr. Gwynne Holford, M.P., and his agent were examined. The former denied all knowledge of any illegal practices at the recent contest; the latter testified that the total expenditure, exclusive of his own account, was £200. His Lordship, while deciding to dismiss the petition, adjourned the consideration of the question of costs and the tenour of his report to the House of Commons.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

Throwing down a sensation novel, and taking up "Butler's Analogy," is nothing compared to being invited to turn from the bombardment of Strasbourg and the siege of Paris, and to discuss with Professor Huxley the doctrines of Biogenesis, Homogenesis, Abiogenesis, Heterogenesis, and Xenogenesis. Yet at Liverpool a philosophic audience accepted the invitation, and must have been amply rewarded. Perhaps, too, there is something appropriate, at a time when two of the greatest nations in the world are fiercely bent in considering how life may be destroyed, in a third great nation's devoting itself to the study of the method by which life is produced. The address of the new president of the Association for the Advancement of Science is not a thing to be summarised in a paragraph, but a thing to be carefully read again and again *in extenso*, and I may remark that those who have the resolution, in this feverish time, to shut their ears to war-cries, and to peruse something that demands thought, and offers no excitement, will find themselves amply repaid. Professor Huxley's style is so lucid, and his language, without descending to what we call "popular," is so explicit, that all the ordinary pedantic difficulties of a lecture are done away, and philosophy, as introduced by him, presents itself, in Milton's words—

Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose;
But musical as Apollo's lute.

To what is elsewhere said about the terrible loss of our grand ship, the *Captain*, I need make no addition. But I have a melancholy satisfaction in reading the generous tributes which have been paid to the character of Cowper Coles, who has "gone down to the deeps" with the tremendous creation of his genius. I had the honour of his friendship, and the last time I partook of his hospitality was on board the Royal Sovereign, when the Sultan inspected our fleet off Portsmouth. That ship had been hastily put into commission, but was manned by a picked crew whose intelligence made it easy work for the officers and Captain Coles to exhibit the vessel to advantage. He found—or made—time to explain to me the characteristics of the turret-ship, and did so in that delightful sailor-like fashion, the "completeness" of which makes you feel as if the exponent had nothing in the world to think of except the rendering everything as plain to you as possible. But I would rather speak of the kindly heart and simple nature of the man, whose life had been for years a fight for principles which had become so clear to himself that he might well be excused an impatience with the continuous resistance he experienced until his hour of triumph. That hard fight had left its traces; but I am glad to know that of late he had been thoroughly cheerful, and exultant in his success. But that one far more intimate with him than myself has spoken of his strong domestic affections, I would not have touched on these; but I may say that when his whole heart was not on his wonderful ship creations it was at home with his wife and his little children. I shall not easily forget an impression the small, slight figure, in uniform, made on me one morning when I suddenly came on him as he was making out a signal. He looked a facsimile of my idea of Lord Nelson, with whom, indeed, he had more than one point of likeness, besides dauntless courage and perseverance. We may take it for granted that England will show herself mindful of his great services; and, unhappily, there is now but one way in which she can do so.

A speech from Mr. Disraeli at this time of the year is a something for the papers. He has been addressing the agriculturists at Aylesbury, and delivered himself with much fullness of knowledge on the subject of crops, and bulbs, and green things. But he had more to say, for such a man could not speak at such a crisis without a reference to it. His speech was a cheerful one as regarded the moral and material prosperity of this country, and he expressed satisfaction that England had some time back made a large but peaceful redistribution of political power. The favourite quotation of the late Duke of Buckingham about England's being true to herself is always welcome in Buckinghamshire, and Mr. Disraeli used it felicitously, and declared that she is now displaying that truth, and need not be appalled at the mighty and startling changes of the time. I am not claiming any extraordinary merit for the address, which was not intended as a political harangue; but, at a moment when all our public men are so rigidly silent, the exception is noteworthy. A good many people think that another extra-Parliamentary utterance or so would not be ill-timed or unwelcome.

Another Alpine accident, and another railway accident. The first has been marked, I suppose, by a greater loss of life than has ever occurred on Mont Blanc. Three travellers and eight guides and porters are reported as the victims—eleven, in all. They resolved on an ascent, as it seems, in the face of warning signs (but this is not clear), and were swept away in a tempest. This is obviously no time for comment on the melancholy incident, and I am not sure that the time for it will occur at all, for what is to be said? Men's lives are in their own keeping, and if they will risk them for pleasure or for gain, none can prevent it; we can but write platitudes against foolhardiness. But the other accident—that of the Irish mail, just two years after the hideous business of Abergeldie—will demand a good deal of writing, and something else. A pointsman, it is said, was deceived by the stopping of his watch, took a passenger-train for a goods-train, and sided it off the main line. It rushed on at the rate of forty miles an hour, and stopped, after a plunge of forty feet, in a tributary of the Trent. The loss of life happens to have been small, and we may be thankful that there was no wholesale slaughter; but we owe small thanks to management. Is it true that the lives of hundreds are made to depend on the working of cheap watches? The railway companies would find it cheaper to furnish their servants with chronometers than to hand cheques to their solicitors for the damages given by juries.

Mr. Knox, whose administration of justice is praiseworthy, has within the last few days given a sentence which will gratify everybody but the recipient. A builder was charged with cruelty to a horse. It was shown that the poor animal had been brutally treated, had fallen from exhaustion, and that it was necessary to kill it. This was not a case of a coster-monger, or one of those Covent-garden fellows who make the market hideous with their roaring, and ill-treat their horses with perfect impunity; the offender was in what is called a respectable station in society. Mr. Knox, on having the case clearly proved, refusing to impose a fine, sent the builder to prison for a month. It would be well if the practice of the railway companies could be followed in such matters, and the offence and penalty could be placarded. Curiously, either in the same paper or one of next day, an employer of drivers writes to beg the public to give any offender in charge to the police. This is apropos of Canon Oakeley having been nearly run over. All very well; but suppose—and it is not a violent improbability—that there are no police at hand. I think it is much the better way to make an employer do police duty, and avoid being fined by avoiding to engage brutal servants.



THE WAR: INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND COUNT BISMARCK AT DONCHERY, NEAR SEDAN.



THE WAR: FRENCH PRISONERS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. ONESIME, AT DONCHERY, AFTER THE BATTLE OF SEDAN.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its fortieth annual meeting, on Wednesday, at Liverpool, under favourable circumstances. The business arrangements had the appearance of careful and complete organisation; distinguished representatives of the different branches of science were prompt in their attendance, and the public interest in the proceedings, especially in the inaugural address of the well-known physiologist to whom Professor Stokes vacates the chair, was evidently great.

A meeting of the general committee was held at one o'clock, under the presidency of Professor Stokes. There was a considerable attendance of members. The report of the council was read by the secretary. Amongst its suggestions was one to the effect that the place where the association meets should be decided upon a year earlier than at present. It is proposed, therefore, that two of the invitations to be received at the present meeting be accepted, one for 1871 and another for 1872. The report also recommended that the association should obtain—if its relations with the Observatory at Kew be discontinued, as proposed, at the end of 1872—a central office in London. This proposal was loudly cheered.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S ADDRESS.

The first general meeting was held, on Wednesday, in the Philharmonic Hall. The retiring president, Professor Stokes, vacated the chair to Professor Huxley, who then delivered the customary address.

The Professor commenced by an allusion to the custom which calls upon the president of the association to furnish a report of the general progress of science, as seen from the elevation upon which the suffrages of his colleagues had for the time placed him; and expressed his own intention to follow, in some degree, this ancient precedent. He would not attempt a panoramic survey, but would endeavour to put before his hearers the history of the rise and progress of a single biological doctrine.

It is a matter of everyday experience that it is difficult to prevent many articles of food from becoming covered with mould; that fruit, sound enough to all appearance, often contains grubs at the core; that meat, left to itself in the air, is apt to putrefy and swarm with maggots. Even ordinary water, if allowed to stand in an open vessel, sooner or later becomes turbid and full of living matter. The philosophers of antiquity, when interrogated as to the cause of these phenomena, were provided with a ready and plausible answer. It did not enter their minds even to doubt that these low forms of life were generated in the matters in which they made their appearance, and the proposition that life may, and does, proceed from that which has no life was held alike by the philosophers, the poets, and the people of the most enlightened nations 1800 years ago, and remained the accepted doctrine of learned and unlearned Europe through the Middle Ages down even to the seventeenth century.

The first repudiation of it, the first distinct enunciation of the proposition that all living matter has sprung from pre-existing living matter, came from an Italian, Francesco Redi, a man of the widest knowledge and the most versatile abilities, distinguished alike as scholar, poet, physician, and naturalist; who, just 202 years ago, gave to the world the idea which it is my purpose to trace.

He did not trouble himself with speculative considerations, but attacked experimentally what had been considered to be particular cases of spontaneous generation. "Here are dead animals, or pieces of meat," he said; "I expose them to the air in hot weather, and in a few days they swarm with maggots. You tell me that these are generated in the dead flesh; but if I put similar bodies, while quite fresh, into a jar, and tie some fine gauze over the top of the jar, not a maggot makes its appearance, while the dead substances, nevertheless, putrefy just in the same way as before. It is obvious, therefore, that the maggots are not generated by the corruption of the meat; and that the cause of their formation must be something which is kept away by gauze. But gauze will not keep away aeriform bodies or fluids. This something must therefore exist in the form of solid particles too big to get through the gauze. Nor is one long left in doubt what these solid particles are; for the blow-flies, attracted by the odour of the meat, swarm round the vessel, and, urged by a powerful, but in this case misleading, instinct, lay eggs, out of which maggots are immediately hatched upon the gauze. The conclusion, therefore, is unavoidable—the maggots are not generated by the meat, but the eggs which give rise to them are brought through the air by the flies."

Almost childishly simple as these experiments now seem, they were at that time new; and they are worthy of careful study. Every piece of experimental work since done, in relation to this subject, has been shaped upon the model left by the Italian philosopher. And as Redi's results were the same, however varied the nature of the materials he used, it is not wonderful that there arose in his mind a presumption that in all cases of seeming production of life from dead matter, the real explanation was the introduction of living germs from without into that dead matter. It became necessary that this hypothesis should in every case be considered and refuted before the production of life in any other way could be admitted by careful reasoners. The hypothesis will be mentioned so frequently that, to save circumlocution, I shall call it the hypothesis of Biogenesis, and I shall term the contrary doctrine—that living matter may be produced by not living matter—the hypothesis of Abiogenesis.

It is interesting to observe that Redi did not escape the customary tax upon a discoverer of having to defend himself against the charge of impugning the authority of the Scriptures; for his adversaries declared that the generation of bees out of the carcass of a dead lion is affirmed in the Book of Judges to have been the origin of the riddle with which Samson perplexed the Philistines. Against all odds, however, the philosopher did splendid battle in the cause of biogenesis; but he held the doctrine in a sense which, if he had lived in these times, would have caused him to be classed among the defenders of 'spontaneous generation.' *Omne vivum ex vivo* (no life without antecedent life) aphoristically sums up his doctrine; but he went no further. He had speculatively anticipated the manner in which grubs are deposited in fruits and in the galls of plants, but he admitted that he had not sufficient evidence to bear him out, and he therefore preferred the supposition that they are generated by a modification of the living substance of the plants themselves. Indeed, he regarded these vegetable growths as organs by which a plant gives rise to an animal, and he looked upon this production of animals as the final cause of galls and of some fruits. He proposed also to explain in the same way the production of parasites within the animal body.

It is of great importance to apprehend Redi's position rightly; for naturalists have ever since been working upon the lines of thought he laid down. Clearly, he held biogenesis as against abiogenesis; and I shall immediately proceed to inquire how far subsequent investigations have borne him out in so doing.

But Redi also thought that there were two modes of bio-

genesis. By one, of common occurrence, the parent gives rise to offspring, which passes through the same cycle of changes as itself, and this has been termed homogenesis. By the other the parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a different series of states, and did not return into the cycle of the parent. This ought to be called heterogenesis, the offspring being altogether and permanently unlike the parent. The term, however, has been used in another sense; and M. Milne-Edwards has substituted for it xenogenesis, which means the generation of something foreign.

After discussing Redi's hypothesis of universal biogenesis, I shall go on to ask how far the growth of science justifies his other hypothesis of xenogenesis. The progress of biogenesis was triumphant and unchecked for nearly a century. The earlier applications of the microscope to anatomy revealed such a complexity of organisation in the lowest forms of life, and such a prodigality of provision for their multiplication, that the hypothesis of abiogenesis began to appear not only untrue but absurd; and in the middle of the eighteenth century, when Buffon and Needham took up the question, it was almost universally discredited.

But the skill of the microscope-makers of that day soon reached its limits, and an enlargement of 400 diameters, which was the utmost to which they attained, is barely sufficient to display as mere dots and lines a large proportion of the minute active creatures known as infusorial animalcules, which swarm in water containing any animal or vegetable body.

Led by various theoretical considerations, Buffon and Needham doubted the applicability of Redi's hypothesis to the infusorial animalcules; and Needham endeavoured to bring the question to an experimental test. He argued that if these creatures were produced from germs the germs must exist either in the substance infused, or in the water, or in the superjacent air. Now, the vitality of germs is destroyed by heat; and hence, if the infusion were boiled, carefully corked, and the vessel containing it again heated, all germs present would be destroyed. Consequently, on Redi's hypothesis, when the vessels thus prepared were set aside to cool, no animalcules should be developed in them; whereas, if animalcules are not dependent upon pre-existing germs, but are generated from the substance infused, they ought in time to make their appearance. Needham found, under the circumstances in which he made his experiments, that animalcules always did arise in the infusions.

In much of his work Needham was associated with Buffon, and the results of their experiments fitted with the French naturalist's hypothesis of "organic molecules," according to which life is the indefeatable property of certain indestructible molecules of matter which exist in all living things, and have inherent activities by which they are distinguished from not living matter. Each individual living organism is formed by their temporary combination. They stand to it in the relation of the particles of water to a cascade or a whirlpool, or to a mould into which the water is poured. The form of the organism is thus determined by the reaction between external conditions and the inherent activities of the organic molecules of which it is composed; and as the stoppage of a whirlpool destroys nothing but a form, and leaves the molecules of the water with all their inherent activities intact, so what we call the death and putrefaction of an animal or of a plant is merely the breaking up of the form or manner of association of its constituent organic molecules, which are then set free as infusorial animalcules.

It will be perceived that this doctrine is by no means identical with abiogenesis, with which it is often confounded. On this hypothesis a piece of beef, or a handful of hay, is dead only in a limited sense. The beef is dead ox, and the hay is dead grass; but the "organic molecules" of the beef or the hay are not dead, but are ready to manifest their vitality as soon as the bovine or herbaceous shrouds in which they are imprisoned are rent by the macerating action of water. The hypothesis, therefore, must be classified under xenogenesis rather than under abiogenesis. Such as it was, I think it will appear to those who will be just enough to remember that it was propounded before the birth of modern chemistry and of the modern optical arts to be a most ingenious and suggestive speculation.

But the great tragedy of science—the slaying of a beautiful hypothesis by an ugly fact—which is so constantly being enacted under the eyes of philosophers, was played almost immediately for the benefit of Buffon and Needham.

The Abbé Spallanzani suggested that Needham's experiments had not been conducted with sufficient care; and showed that a more prolonged exposure of the flasks to an elevated temperature, and a more complete method of closing them, entirely prevented the appearance of animalcules. But we all too often forget that it is one thing to refute a proposition, and another to prove the truth of a doctrine that contradicts that proposition; and the advance of science soon showed that, though Needham might be quite wrong, it did not follow that Spallanzani was quite right.

The discovery of oxygen, and of some of its relations to the phenomena of life, opened a new aspect to the question, and occasioned doubts as to what might have happened to the organic matter of the infusions, or to the oxygen of the air, in Spallanzani's experiments. What security was there that the development of life had not been checked or prevented by chemical changes? It was needful to repeat the experiments under conditions which would make sure that neither the oxygen of the air nor the composition of the organic matter was altered in such a manner as to interfere with the existence of life.

Schulze and Schwann devised means of accomplishing this, by causing the only air which reached the infusions to pass through red-hot tubes or through strong sulphuric acid. They found that an infusion so treated developed no living things; but that if it was afterwards exposed to common air life appeared abundantly. The accuracy of their experiments has been by turns affirmed and denied; but, in any case, they only proved that the treatment to which the air had been subjected had destroyed something that was essential to the development of life in infusions. This something might be solid, fluid, or gaseous; that it consisted of germs remained only an hypothesis of more or less probability.

Contemporaneously with these investigations came the discovery of Cagniard de la Tour, that common yeast is composed of a vast accumulation of minute plants. Thus fermentation, in so far as it is attended by the development of microscopical organisms in enormous numbers, became assimilated to the decomposition of an ordinary infusion; and it was an obvious suggestion that the organisms were, in some way or other, the causes both of fermentation and of putrefaction. The chemists, headed by Berzelius and Liebig, laughed the notion to scorn; but in 1843 it was shown by the since illustrious Helmholtz that the interposition of a membrane between a putrefying or a fermenting liquid and one that was simply putrescible or fermentable prevented the formation of organisms in the latter. Therefore the cause of the development of these organisms must be something that cannot pass through membrane; and when viewed by the light of Graham's subsequent researches upon colloids, Helmholtz's experiments narrowed the issue to

this:—That which excites fermentation and putrefaction, and, at the same time, gives rise to living forms in an infusion, is not a gas and is not a diffusible fluid; therefore it is either a colloid or it is matter divided into very minute solid particles.

The investigations of Schroeder and Dusch in 1854, and of Schroeder alone in 1859, cleared up this point by showing that the exclusion of air from an infusion by a plug of cotton wool prevented putrefaction, fermentation, and the development of organic forms. It is hard to imagine what the fine sieve formed by cotton wool could have excluded, except minute solid particles, but it was reserved for Professor Tyndall to complete the demonstration—first, by showing that ordinary air does contain such particles; and, secondly, that filtration through cotton wool removes them. It has been a common objection to the doctrine of biogenesis that if it were true the air must be thick with germs; and the abiogenists regard this as the height of absurdity. Professor Tyndall has proved that ordinary air is no better than a stirabout of excessively minute solid particles; that these particles are almost wholly destructible by heat; and that they are strained off, and the air rendered optically pure, by passing through a layer of cotton wool.

It remains yet in the order of logic, though not of history, to show that among these solid destructible particles there are germs capable of giving rise to living forms. This was done by M. Pasteur, in those beautiful researches which will ever render his name famous, and which, in spite of all attacks upon them, appear to me to be models of accurate experimentation and logical reasoning.

From the whole chain of evidence it is demonstrable:—That a fluid eminently fit for the development of the lowest forms of life, but which contains no germs, nor any protein compound, gives rise to living things in great abundance if it is exposed to ordinary air; while there is no such development if the air with which it is in contact is mechanically freed from the solid particles which usually float in it, and which may be made visible by appropriate means; that the great majority of these particles are destructible by heat, and that some of these are germs or living particles capable of giving rise to the same forms of life as those which appear when the fluid is exposed to unpurified air; that inoculation of the experimental fluid with a drop of liquid known to contain living particles gives rise to the same phenomena as exposure to unpurified air; and it is further certain that these living particles are so minute that the assumption of their suspension in ordinary air presents not the slightest difficulty. On the contrary, considering their lightness and the wide diffusion of the organisms which produce them, it is impossible to conceive that they should not be suspended in the atmosphere in myriads. On all these grounds, the evidence, direct and indirect, in favour of biogenesis for all known forms of life must be admitted to be of great weight.

On the other side, the sole assertions worthy of attention are that hermetically-sealed fluids which have been exposed to great and long-continued heat have sometimes exhibited living forms of low organisation when they have been opened. It is probable that there must be some error in these experiments, since others similar to them are performed on an enormous scale in the preservation of various kinds of food in tin cases, and with a totally different result.

Even if this were not so it would by no means follow from the experiments to which I refer that abiogenesis had really occurred. The resistance of living matter to heat is known to vary within considerable limits, and to depend to some extent upon the chemical and physical qualities of the surrounding medium. But if, in the present state of science, we are offered the alternative either of believing that germs can stand a greater heat than has been supposed, or that the molecules of dead matter, for no valid or intelligible reason that is assigned, are able to rearrange themselves into living bodies, exactly such as are frequently produced in another way, I cannot understand how our choice can be even for a moment doubtful.

In expressing this conviction I must, nevertheless, guard myself against the supposition that I intend to suggest that no such thing as abiogenesis has occurred in the past or will occur in the future. I think it would be the height of presumption for any man to say that the conditions under which matter assumes the properties we call "vital" may not some day be artificially brought together. All I feel justified in affirming is that I see no reason for believing that the feat has been performed yet.

Looking back over the past, and finding no record of the commencement of life, I am devoid of any means of forming a definite conclusion as to the condition of its appearance. Belief, in the scientific sense, is a serious matter, and needs strong foundations.

To say that I have any belief as to the mode in which the existing forms of life have originated would be using words in a wrong sense. But expectation is permissible where belief is not; and if it were given to me to look beyond the abyss of geologically recorded time to the still more remote period when the earth was passing through physical and chemical conditions, which it can no more see again than a man can recall his infancy, I should expect to be a witness of the evolution of living protoplasm from not living matter. I should expect to see it appear under forms of great simplicity, endowed, like existing fungi, with the power of determining the formation of new protoplasm from such matters as ammonium, carbonates, oxalates, and tartrates, alkaline and earthy phosphates, and water, without the aid of light. That is the expectation to which analogical reasoning leads me; but I beg you once more to recollect that I have no right to call my opinion anything but an act of philosophical faith.

With these limitations, Redi's great doctrine of biogenesis appears to me to be victorious along the whole line at the present day.

As regards the second problem offered to us by Redi, the hypothesis of xenogenesis, the researches of two centuries have led to a different result. That the grubs found in galls are a result of the introduction of the eggs of insects from without has long ago been clearly proved. The case of animal parasites was long a stronghold of the advocates of the doctrine. But the splendid patience of helminthologists has succeeded within the last thirty years in tracing every such parasite, often through the strangest wanderings and metamorphoses, to an egg derived from a parent actually or potentially like itself, and the tendency of inquiries elsewhere has all been in the same direction.

It is only in pathology that we find any approximation to true xenogenesis; and it is furnished by the various diseased structures in which, under the influence of certain external conditions, elements of the body, which should have developed in due subordination to its general plan, set up for themselves, and apply the nourishment which they receive to their own purposes.

From such innocent productions as corns and warts there are all gradations to more serious tumours; and in the terrible structures known as cancers the new growth has acquired powers of reproduction and multiplication, and is only distinguishable by form from the parasite worm, the life of which

is neither more nor less closely bound up with that of the infested organism.

If there were a diseased structure, the elements of which were capable of maintaining a separate and independent existence out of the body, it seems to me that the shadowy boundary between morbid growth and xenogenesis would be effaced; and I am inclined to think that the progress of discovery has nearly brought us to this point. The appendix to the twelfth report of the medical officer of the Privy Council contains an essay "On the Intimate Pathology of Contagion," by Dr. Burdon-Sanderson, which is one of the clearest, most comprehensive, and well-reasoned discussions of a great question that has come under my notice for a long time. It contains evidence to show that the active element in vaccine lymph is non-diffusible, and consists of minute particles not exceeding 1-2000th of an inch in diameter. Two of the most destructive epizootic diseases—sheep-pox and glanders—are also shown to be dependent for their existence and propagation upon extremely small living particles, to which the name of microzymes is applied. An animal suffering from either is a source of infection to others, for the same reason that a tub of fermenting beer is capable of propagating its fermentation to fresh wort. In both cases it is the solid living particles which are efficient; the liquid in which they float, and at the expense of which they live, being altogether impassive.

It is a question of immense importance to determine whether these microzymes are the results of homogenesis or of exogenesis, or, in other words, whether they are capable of arising only by the development of pre-existing germs, or of being the results of conditions operating upon the body in which they are found. A parasite may be stamped out by destroying its germs; but a product of disease can only be annihilated by removing the conditions which give rise to it.

It appears to me that this problem must be solved for each zymotic disease separately. I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification, as in favour of the xenogenetic origin of microzymes; and I must now speak of the equally strong analogies in favour of the origin of such pestiferous particles by the ordinary process of the generation of like from like.

It is a well-established fact that certain contagious epidemic diseases, both of plants and animals, are caused by the growth of minute organisms. The smut of wheat is a well-known example.

The common house-fly is frequently destroyed by the growth within its body of a fungus, the *Empusa muscæ*, which, in flies still apparently healthy, is found to exist in the form of minute corpuscles which float in the blood. These multiply and lengthen into filaments at the expense of the fly's substance, and when they have killed it they grow out of its body and give off spores, which, falling upon other flies, germinate, penetrate the skin, and yield the floating corpuscles when they have entered the body.

It is only very lately that the true course of events has been made out, and until this was done the case looked much like one of abiogenesis, or at least of xenogenesis.

The silkworm has long been known to be the subject of a very fatal contagious and infectious disease called the "muscadine." This is entirely due to the development of a fungus in the body of the larva. But of late years a still more serious disease has broken out among them. Before 1853 a peculiar epizootic, frequently accompanied by the appearance of dark spots upon the skin (whence it was called "pébrine") had been noted for its mortality. In the year following (1853) it broke out in the South of France with such violence that in 1856 the silk crop was reduced to a third of the amount which it had reached in 1853. This means not only that the great number of people engaged in growing silk are some thirty millions sterling poorer than they might have been, but also that the looms of Lyons have lacked employment, and that for years enforced idleness and misery have been the portion of a vast population which was formerly industrious and well to do.

In 1858 the French Government appointed commissioners to inquire into the subject, among whom was M. de Quatrefages. It is interesting to observe that this distinguished naturalist, in his elaborate study of the pébrine, arrived at the conviction that it is in every respect comparable to the cholera among mankind. But it differs from cholera in being hereditary, and in being, under some circumstances, contagious as well as infectious.

The Italian naturalist, Filippi, discovered in the blood of the affected silkworms a multitude of cylindrical corpuscles, each about 1-6000th of an inch long. These bodies have been named by Lebert panhistophyton, because they swarm in every tissue of the body, and even pass into the undeveloped eggs of the female moth.

It has been made quite certain by the researches of M. Pasteur that the pébrine is the result of the growth and multiplication of the panhistophyton in the silkworm; and it is obvious that the means of preventing the disease must depend upon the way in which the panhistophyton is generated. If by abiogenesis, or by xenogenesis, within the silkworm or its moth, the extirpation of the disease must depend upon the prevention of the occurrence of the conditions under which the generation arises. But if the panhistophyton is an independent organism, then the indications are totally different. The sole thing to be done is to get rid of and keep away the germs from which it springs. M. Pasteur was led to adopt the latter theory, and he has devised a means of extirpating the disease which has proved to be completely successful wherever it has been properly carried out. Analogous evidence is furnished by the investigations of Professor Lister into the causes of mortality after operations; and it seems probable that the surgeon who saves most lives will be he who best works out the practical consequences of the hypothesis of Redi.

I commenced by asking you to follow me in a survey that has not taken us into a very attractive region. Our path has lain chiefly in a land flowing with the abominable, and peopled with mere grubs and mouldiness.

Nevertheless you will have observed that there soon appeared on the right hand and on the left fields laden with a harvest of golden grain, immediately convertible into those things which the most sordidly practical of men will admit to have value—namely, money and life. The direct loss to France caused by the pébrine in seventeen years cannot be estimated at less than £50,000,000 sterling, and if we add to this what Redi's idea, in Pasteur's hands, has done for the wine-grower and the vinegar-maker, and try to capitalise its value, we shall find that it will go a long way towards repairing the money losses of the calamitous war of this autumn. And, as to the equivalent of Redi's thought in life, how can we over-estimate the value of that knowledge of the nature of contagious diseases, and consequently of the means of checking them, the dawn of which has assuredly commenced?

Looking back over only ten years, it is possible to select three (1863, 1864, and 1869), in which the total number of deaths from scarlet fever alone amounted to 90,000. That is the return of the killed, the maimed and disabled being left out of sight. The facts which I have placed before you must leave the least sanguine without a doubt that the nature and

causes of this scourge will one day be as well understood as those of pébrine are now, and that the long-suffered massacre of our innocents will come to an end.

And thus mankind will have one more admonition that "the people perish for lack of knowledge," and that the alleviation of the miseries and the promotion of the welfare of men must be sought by those who will not lose their pains, in that diligent, patient, loving study of all the multitudinous aspects of nature, the results of which constitute exact knowledge, or science.

It is the justification and the glory of this great meeting that it is gathered together for no other object than the advancement of the moiety of science which deals with those phenomena of nature which we call physical. May its endeavours be crowned with a full measure of success!

On the conclusion of the address, which was greeted with loud cheers, a vote of thanks to Professor Huxley was proposed by the Earl of Derby, seconded by the Mayor, and carried unanimously.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE DONCASTER WEEK.

The train by which we left London for Doncaster, on Monday afternoon, was a very long but very empty one, and the old town did not seem nearly so full as usual, while apartments were to be had by the score. Rain fell heavily the whole of the following morning, and anything more dreary than the scene as we stood by the side of the sale-ring it is impossible to imagine. Mr. Tattersall offered nearly seventy lots, and, though a good many were sent back, matters were not very bad, considering that it was the first day. Among those reserved was Queen Edina, a very beautiful filly, by Scottish Chief from Queen Bess (dam of The Bobby). She is a light chestnut, very symmetrical, and, though possessing plenty of size and power, shows no lack of quality. She was bought in at 370 gs. The Holywell yearlings, five of which were by Caractacus, were a very big, well-grown lot, though one or two were a trifle coarse. They all sold very much below their real value, and notably a splendid bay filly by Caractacus from Sea Eagle. Even now she is as well furnished as many four-year-olds, and shows great size and power, yet she was knocked down for the ridiculous sum of 95 gs. We were very much struck with the young Oxfords. They are quite big enough, have good shoulders and nice clean limbs; in fact, nearly all the points that go to make a racehorse; and, even on a day when prices ruled low, three of them averaged 473 gs. The Duke and The Miner were each represented for the first time in a sale-ring, but neither of the youngsters was very promising.

A very enjoyable day's racing was provided; it ceased raining in the middle of the day, and the course was in capital order. Only six came to the post out of a grand entry for the Fitzwilliam, the first appearance of the French flyer, Sornette, frightening away most of the competitors. She is a rather small filly, very pretty and full of quality, and one of the finest and most resolute gallopers we ever saw. Gamos looked better than she did at Goodwood, but performed wretchedly, and is evidently one of the worst and most lucky of the Oaks winners. Géant des Batailles (8 st.) looked very well, and was a strong favourite for the Great Yorkshire Stakes; but he had no chance with Border Knight (8 st. 10 lb.), who shot out in grand style after passing the distance, and left his field in hopeless difficulties. It was an excellent performance, and "the Knight" can evidently stay far better than people have imagined. The defeat of Anton in the Clumber Plate renders the two-year-old form of the year more complicated than ever. We observed, however, that he wore a hood and blinkers, and, though the course was very soft, seemed afraid to put his feet down, so he was probably not himself. It was worth a very long journey to see the finish of the Champagne Stakes. King of the Forest ran with invincible gameness, and, though Ripponden gained at every stride, he could never quite get up. He unfortunately twisted a plate badly in the course of the struggle, and there can be no doubt that this mishap cost him the race. King of the Forest looked fresher than at Goodwood; but the many close finishes he has engaged in have told their inevitable tale, and we consider that his chance for the Derby has been quite ruined by overwork. Ripponden is an extremely nice bloodlike colt, showing far more quality than his own brother Ryshoworth, and apparently as game as he was cowardly; and there is many a good race in store for him, especially as he seems to improve each time he runs.

Wednesday's sales were very unsatisfactory, and yearling after yearling was sent back unsold. They were, however, a very inferior lot to those offered on the previous day, and owners do not seem inclined to take low prices for bad animals. Whenever a really good youngster was brought up, there always seemed plenty of money to buy it; but purchasers will not have bad ones, much less pay a long price for them. The first of the Broomielaws was a fine big colt with plenty of power, and sold pretty well at 150 gs. Strathardle, a half brother to Scarboro', was not particularly taking, and, having small, contracted feet, was well sold at 290 gs. Strathesay, an own brother to Braemar and Balquhidar, was a much better colt, and 400 gs. was not too much for him, though he shows a little lack of quality. The Rataplans were a good level lot; and Drummond, by that sire from Eglantine, is a magnificent colt, with immense power. A brown colt by Saccharometer from Stolen Moments (dam of Torredor, Cathedral, and Lady Trespass) is also a very nice one, with beautiful quarters; but the own brother to Pace did not please us at all, and the reserve price was not reached.

The early morning was very fine, and, though it clouded over several times, no rain fell, but there was a bitterly cold wind. It is always difficult to estimate the number of people on a racecourse; still, it struck us that there was only a poor attendance for the Leger day. There was a great lack of enthusiasm: Yorkshire would not have Kingcraft at any price; and as the staunchest northerner could not support Stanley, Enterprise, and Co., most of them fell back on Palmerston and Normanby. The card, as is usual on the Wednesday, really contained nothing but the "big race;" and, after seeing a fine specimen of Ptarmigan's brilliant speed, we began to look for the hoisting of the St. Leger numbers. To our surprise, nineteen went up, including one that was not on the card; and, encouraged by the size of the field, the bookmakers fielded more vigorously than ever. Palmerston was one of the first to come on to the course: he was rather lighter than at Epsom, and looked scarcely so well. Stanley, a thoroughly bad horse, had all the appearance of a very good one; and we paid little attention to Hawthornden, who seemed rather fine drawn. Then little Bonny Swell sauntered out in his usual lazy style, with Captain Macbell at his side, and closely attended by Enterprise and Ptarmigan, two very fine colts, but out of place here. Nothing had such a commanding appearance as Sunlight, and he was so quiet and

tractable that his unhappy backers took fresh courage. The favourite and Wheatear came out together; both looked well and full of go, but it was generally noticed that Lord Falmouth and Matthew Dawson walked by the side of the filly, and left the colt to himself. There was not much fault to find with the appearance or condition of Captivator; still, taken as a whole, the field was a very moderate one, and five or six of the starters could not win a £50 plate. The race is soon told. They would have got off at the first attempt but for the obstinacy of Recorder, who quietly declined to join his horses. This put Sunlight out, and he at once commenced his old tricks, and so there were fully half a dozen false starts before the flag fell. Sunlight at once went to the fore at a terrific pace; but, when about a hundred yards had been covered, he dropped suddenly away from his position, having broken the fetlock of his near hind leg. When we lost sight of them, Stockhausen was in front, making the running for Captivator. A quarter of a mile from home Kingcraft appeared to be winning pretty easily; but when Hawthornden challenged it was all over. Passing the Stand French was hard at work, while Custance looked very comfortable; and Hawthornden repeated his sire's victory of '63 by an uncommonly clever half length. Though a very smart two-year-old before he went amiss, he has always shown a want of stamina; and his fine performance makes the three-year-old running of the present season a greater puzzle than ever.

The Alexandra Park at Glasgow, intended especially for the use of those inhabiting the north-east quarter of the city, was formally opened by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and councillors on Thursday week.

Another terrible railway accident has occurred. The Irish up mail-train arrived at Tamworth on Wednesday morning, and the points were so left that the engine, with a headlong speed of forty-five miles an hour, rushed along a siding and down an embankment into the river Trent, dragging some of the carriages after it. The engine-driver and stoker and the Rev. Mr. Healey, of Tower-hill, a Roman Catholic priest, were killed.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Although business during the week has not been extensive, the Stock markets have been characterised by a fair degree of steadiness, and the quotations have improved in many instances. The reduction in the Bank rate has had a favourable effect; but transactions have been restricted in consequence of the paucity of information from the seat of war. The market for Home Securities has been steady. Consols have been firm, at 92½ to 92¾ for Delivery, and 92½ to 92¾ for the October Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90½ to 91; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 6s. prem.; India Five per Cents, 100½ to 110½; and India Bonds, 10s. to 20s. prem.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and the quotations have ruled firm.

For English Railway Stocks there has been a fair inquiry.

The Foreign Bond Market has been in a steady state, and a further general advance has ensued. Italian have improved upon purchases, consequent upon the peaceful entry of the Italian troops into Papal territory.

American Securities have been firm.

Bank Shares have been steady in value, with a moderate inquiry. Telegraph Shares have been in enhanced request; but Miscellaneous Securities have sold slowly.

A further fall of ½ per cent has taken place in the Bank rate, the quotation now being 3 per cent. In Lombard-street on Thursday three months' paper was negotiated at 2½ per cent. The joint-stock banks and discount houses have reduced their rates for money at call to 2 per cent, and, if with seven or fourteen days' notice, to 2½ per cent.

A large quantity of bullion has been received. There has been no export inquiry, and heavy additions have been made to the supply in the Bank.

As regards the exchanges, bills have been more offered, but the rates have shown no change.

The Liquidators of the Western Bank of Scotland, which stopped thirteen years ago, and caused widespread ruin, have issued a report proposing that a sum of £2488 should be paid to anyone who may be disposed to assume the nominal outstanding liabilities of £24,611, so as to free the bank, in which case estimated assets will be available for a return of £53,051 to the contributors.

Notice has been issued by the secretary of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway that application has been made by trustees' counsel in Ohio for a decree of foreclosure, and that judgment will be given during next month. He adds that it is imperative that counsel should be advised not later than Oct. 1 of the amount of support the official scheme of reorganisation has received in actual deposits and in formal assets, a schedule of which must be made up to the 16th inst., until which date Messrs. Bischoffsheim and Goldschmidt will receive bonds and debentures for conversion.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—The grain trade ruled very quiet to-day, the attention of millers being much diverted by the grave political events now taking place. The supply of new English wheat was moderately extensive, and the quality of the samples was good. Of foreign wheat there was a good show. Trade ruled very quiet for all descriptions, but the quotations were nominally unaltered from those current on Monday last. Barley was steady in value and demand for both grinding and distilling qualities. Malt was dull, at nominal currencies. There was a good show of oats, which changed hands slowly, at late rates. Beans and peas met a slow sale, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The flour trade was very inanimate, and no alteration took place in the value of either town or country marks.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 930; barley, 420; malt, 250; peas, 50 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 32,030; barley, 790; oats, 33,330; peas, 2730; peas, 2550 quarters; flour, 4000 sacks and 5740 barrels.

English Currency.—New red wheat, 40s. to 46s.; old ditto, 44s. to 48s.; new white wheat, 44s. to 50s.; old ditto, 46s. to 54s.; barley, 32s. to 35s.; malt, 48s. to 68s.; oats, 21s. to 28s.; beans, 38s. to 50s.; peas, 36s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 88s. to 50s. per 250 lb.

Imperial Averages.—95,253 quarters of English wheat sold last week, at an average price of 48s. 1d.; 9354 quarters of barley, at 35s. 8d.; and 3737 quarters of oats, at 23s. 10d. per quarter.

Colonial Produce.—The inquiry for sugar has not been active, at late rates. The tea auctions have been fairly attended, but values show a decline of 1d. per lb. Fair quantities of coffee have come forward, for which the demand has ruled quiet, at a decline of 1s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—The market to-day has been moderately supplied with all descriptions. The trade has been steady, at about late rates:—Prime old hay, £6 6s. to £6 15s.; inferior ditto, £5 10s. to £6; prime new hay, £5 15s. to £6 5s.; inferior ditto, £5 to £5 10s.; prime clover, £6 10s. to £7 2s. 6d.; inferior ditto, £5 15s. to £6 5s.; prime new second-cut clover, £6 to £6 10s.; inferior ditto, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; and straw, £1 10s. to £1 14s. per load.

Provisions.—Butter was in fair demand, at about late rates:—Waterford, 112s. to 120s.; Carlow, 110s. to 118s.; Cork, fourths, new, 102s. to 104s.; Limerick, 112s. to 116s.; Friesland, fresh, 120s. to 122s.; and Jersey, 84s. to 120s. per cwt. There was a moderate inquiry for bacon:—Waterford, 10s. to 12s.; Hamburg, 60s. to 68s. per cwt. Hams were dull:—York, 92s. to 98s.; Irish, 88s. to 112s. per cwt. Lard was in slow request:—Waterford and Limerick bladder, 80s. to 84s.; Cork and Belfast do., 78s. to 82s.; Firkin and keg Irish, 70s. to 74s.; American and Canadian, 60s. to 64s. per cwt. Cheese met a steady sale:—Edam, 56s. to 60s.; Gouda, 58s. to 62s.; Canter, 26s. to 31s.; and American, 70s. to 72s. per cwt.

Hops.—The market has been liberally supplied with the new growth, the quality of which has proved excellent. A steady business has been transacted, at improving currencies; but foreign hops and yearlings have been altogether neglected.

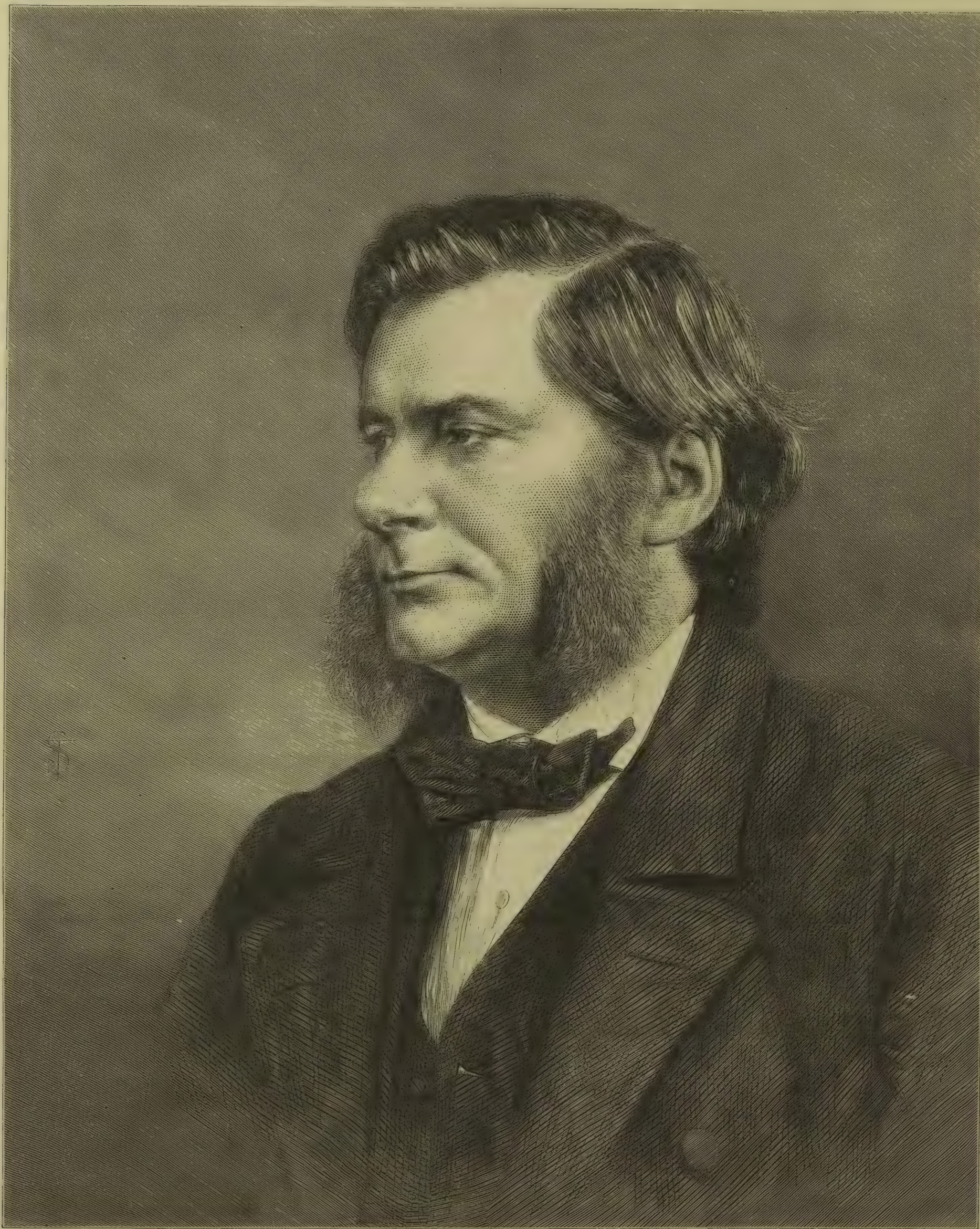
Oils.—Linseed oil is quoted at £30 5s. on the spot; and £29 15s. to £29 10s., September—December; rape, £41 for English brown, spot; refined, £43 to £43 10s.; foreign, £46 to £46 10s. Olive and cocoanut oils have ruled inactive.

Tallow.—The market has ruled quiet, at 43s. for old Y.C., spot, and 41s. 6d., new; 44s. 6d., last three months; and 44s. 9d., December.

Coals.—Newcastle, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.; Sunderland, 16s. 9d. to 19s.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 17s. to 19s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—There was a moderate supply of beasts, the demand for which was restricted, at about the rates current on Monday. The show of sheep in the pens was good, but the general quality of the animals was poor. The inquiry was limited, best Downs and half-breds realising 5s. 10d. to 6s. per 8 lb. Calves were in slow demand, and pigs also were purchased cautiously.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts; 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime large oxen, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 1d. to 6s. 0d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.; large hogs, 4s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.; quarter-old store pigs, 2s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—English: Beasts, 750; sheep, 5350; calves, 130; pigs, 20. Foreign: Beasts, 130; sheep, 3700; calves, 310; pigs, 160.



PROFESSOR HUXLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, F.R.S.

This clever and popular expounder of natural philosophy, who fitly occupies the presidency of the British Association, this week, in its meeting at Liverpool, has made himself familiar to a multitude of readers and hearers by his remarkably effective contributions, chiefly in lectures and magazine essays, to the better general appreciation of physical science. In this respect he may be ranked with Professor Tyndall. Both these learned men, while pursuing with constant zeal and fidelity, and with the applause of their scientific colleagues, the special investigations to which they are called, and the direction of their particular branches of study, have undertaken also to lead the public mind towards a worthy estimate of the value of scientific habits of thought. They

have, with the aid of other eminent contemporary authors and teachers, of whom the late Professor Faraday was, perhaps, the greatest, set on foot an energetic movement of intellectual reform, which seems likely to produce some important changes in the fashionable methods of education, and may ultimately have its effect upon social life. Mr. Huxley's occasional discourses, and articles furnished by him to the *Fortnightly* and *Macmillan*, within the last five or six years, having recently been collected for republication in a volume entitled "Lay Sermons," give us the most comprehensive account of his views upon that subject.

We need not, however, discuss them in this place, having entered frankly into the controversy on previous occasions, more particularly in reviewing the series of essays forming a book called "Modern Culture," which made its appearance in

January, 1867. The ruling authorities of the two ancient Universities, and those of Rugby and Harrow, have already yielded, to some extent, a practical response to the appeal that was made to all connected with the education of the upper classes, to provide for instruction in the ways of observation and reflection necessarily practised in inquiries concerning natural laws. This is the intellectual and moral gain which Mr. Huxley, above all, promises to the disciples of the new philosophy from their efforts of self-culture; and he seems to lay comparatively little store by the accumulation of facts and formulas belonging to physical science. His earnestness of purpose, the distinctness of his ideas, the exquisite clearness of his style, whether in speaking or writing, and a singular felicity in his choice and treatment of illustrations, have won him the



DISCUSSING THE WAR IN A PARIS CAFE.
SEE PAGE 304.

delighted attention of thousands who know next to nothing of the "ologies" and the "ics." They greet in him the preacher of a rational faith, whose genius is equal to his high task; and who, though no more infallible than other preachers, has set his heart upon "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," ascertained to the best of his skill.

The gentleman deservedly thus characterised, Thomas Henry Huxley, LL.D., Ph.D., and F.R.S., was born at Ealing, near London, in 1825. He was taught at Ealing Grammar School, but studied medicine in the medical school of Charing-cross Hospital. At twenty-one years of age he went as assistant surgeon on board H.M.S. Rattlesnake, in a surveying expedition to the South Pacific Ocean and Torres Strait. His observations of marine zoology made during that voyage must have helped to determine his pursuits as a student of nature. Having returned to England in 1850, and produced a treatise on "Oceanic Hydrozoa," he was appointed, in 1854, to succeed the late Mr. Edward Forbes as Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, in Jermyn-street. He is much better known to London audiences as a frequent lecturer at the Royal Institution, in Albemarle-street, and in the scientific classes at the South Kensington Museum. He is the author of numerous papers which have been printed in the journals of the Royal Society, the Linnean, the Zoological, and the Geological Societies, and in the memoirs of the Geological Survey

of Great Britain, as well as of a series of lectures on Comparative Anatomy, which were delivered in 1864. A small book entitled "Man's Place in Nature," which gives a brief and popular explanation of the Darwinian theory, is one of his works most acceptable to the general reader; but his "Lessons in Elementary Physiology," as a text-book for students, are a model of concise statement and logical arrangement, which can scarcely be surpassed.

Our Portrait of Professor Huxley is engraved from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

COD-LIVER OIL.

The process of manufacturing the far-famed cod-liver oil at Portugal Cove, Newfoundland, is described as follows in the *St. John's Telegraph*:-

The livers of the cod are sold by the fishermen to the manufacturer of the oil at the rate of 2½c. a gallon. On the average it requires 2½ gallons of liver to produce a gallon of oil. The livers are first carefully washed, and must be "cooked" at once, while fresh. They are first put into a large tin boiler. This is plunged into a larger iron boiler filled with hot water, the water not being allowed to touch the livers, which are thus gently steamed till a quantity of oil is floating on the surface. This is dipped out and filtered through

blanketing first; then twice afterwards it is filtered through bags of moleskin. From the last filtration it comes out of a beautiful crystalline transparency, and without any unpleasant smell or taste. The oil is now poured into sixty-gallon casks and forwarded to the exporting merchant. The refuse is placed under screw presses and the remainder of the oil extracted. This is not refined, but sold as common cod oil, and is used largely on railways and for lubricating machinery.

The cod-liver oil has gone up in price lately, owing to the immense demand for it in Europe. Last year 330 tons of it were exported. Of the common cod oil, unrefined, 4521 tons were exported. So plentiful has been the catch of cod this year that in one factory 2000 had been barrelled before the season was half through. The men who handle it get quite a liking for the oil. A little dog running about the premises laps it eagerly.

The secret of making good cod-liver oil lies in the application of the proper degree of heat; too much or too little will seriously injure the quality. Great attention to cleanliness is also necessary, the filtering-bags requiring to be washed thoroughly every day, and the troughs scrubbed out with great care. The rancid oil that is frequently met with is the produce of manufacturers who are careless about these matters. The best oil is made in the way above described; and all the many pretences about refining it and making it palatable

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THE CROWN PRINCE OF SAXONY.

It was mentioned, in our last week's record of the events of the war, that the recent battle on the banks of the Meuse, which took place on the 30th and 31st ult., and the 1st inst., between Beaumont and the environs of Sedan, resulting in the total destruction or capture of Marshal M'Mahon's army, were fought by the Third and Fourth German armies combined. The Third Army is that commanded by the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the same which defeated M'Mahon at Wörth, in Alsace, so far back as the 6th ult., and which has since marched through the Vosges and Lorraine, and from Bar-le-Duc northward, in pursuit of the French, turning as they turned, and then passing westward through the Argonne, to overtake them in the valley of the Meuse. The Fourth Army, commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony, is one that has lately been formed by taking three army corps, each mustering about 30,000 men, from the Second Army, before Metz, which is commanded by Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. It comprises the Prussian Guards, under Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg; the 4th Army Corps, composed of men from the Saxon provinces of Prussia, and from the Saxon Duchies of Weimar, Coburg-Gotha, Altenburg, and Meiningen, under General von Alvensleben; and the 12th Army Corps, which consists of subjects of the Kingdom of Saxony, led by their own Crown Prince.

It is remarkable, as we have observed, that the Royal Saxon troops, under the command of his Royal Highness, fought in July, 1866, at Gitschin and Königgrätz, in Bohemia, against the army of Prussia. But the kingdom of Saxony, thanks partly to French interposition on behalf at the close of the war in 1866, was spared the fate of complete annexation and suppression which befel Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, and Nassau, the other allies of



THE PRINCE ROYAL OF SAXONY, COMMANDER OF THE FOURTH GERMAN ARMY.

Austria in that conflict. It was the second time that Saxony had been indebted to French diplomatic influence for the preservation of her separate existence; since Prussia would otherwise have been permitted to incorporate this little State with her own dominions in 1814, to punish the King of Saxony for having joined Napoleon I. against Germany and Russia. By the treaty of Prague, in 1866, concluded between Prussia and Austria with the mediation of France, the Saxon kingdom, containing about two millions and a half of people, is to be maintained; but its fortress of Königstein, on the Elbe, has been ceded to Prussia; and its army forms part of the collective forces of the new North German Confederation, under the supreme command of the King of Prussia. Hence it comes to pass that, notwithstanding the former alliances and mutual obligations between Saxony and France, the heir apparent to the Saxon throne leads a body of his father's soldiers in the present German war, and that they had a very important part in the action at Sedan on the 1st inst., where they formed the right wing, at Francheval, Givonne, and La Chapelle.

The Royal House of Saxony is the younger or Albertine branch of the ancient princely Saxon family. The elder branch, called the Ernestine, is divided into those reigning severally over the small principalities of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg with Saxe-Gotha, and Saxe-Weimar; one of which, as all English people know, has given a husband to our Queen, and Kings to Portugal and Belgium. The story of the two brothers, Albert and Ernest, from whom these two Saxon lines of descent are named, has been told by Mr. Carlyle in one of his most interesting historical episodes. The different political and religious inclinations of their offspring, in many succeeding generations, have brought them into very different relations with Germany and Europe. The Ernestine branch has always been stoutly



THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS: JULES FAYRE PROCLAIMING THE DEPOSITION OF THE EMPEROR IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Protestant and staunchly German; while the Albertine princes, as Electors and then Kings of Saxony, have either intrigued for dominion in Poland or subserved the schemes of France. But the time seems now to have arrived when this long truant member of the German nationality becomes heartily and effectively at one with its neighbours in their common cause of patriotism and freedom. The people of Saxony, who are Protestants, are equal at least to the Prussians in their courage, sobriety, intelligence, and skill both of peaceful and warlike arts. They have their common schools, their busy and thriving factories; and, when they turn out to fight, there are no braver soldiers. The present King of Saxony, John I., though a Catholic, is not less popular with his Protestant subjects than was the late King of the Belgians with his subjects of the Catholic faith. He is an amiable and accomplished man, of literary tastes, author of a German translation of Dante, and of other poetical and philological essays. His Queen, Amelia Augusta, was a daughter of the late King Maximilian of Bavaria; and their eldest son, the Crown Prince Frederick Augustus Albert, was born April 23, 1828. His Royal Highness is married to a daughter of Prince Gustavus Vasa. He has proved himself a good soldier, and a worthy comrade of the two Royal Princes of Prussia. The Portrait is engraved from a photograph taken at Vienna.

LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN.

A terrible calamity has befallen the nation. The Captain, a 6-gun turret-ship, built on the plan of Captain Cowper Coles, has foundered at sea. She was commanded by Captain Burgoyne, a son of Field Marshal Burgoyne, and had a crew of 500 men. Captain Coles, the inventor, a son of Mr. Childers, and other visitors, were on board.

Admiral Milne, in his report to the Admiralty, dated from her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, off Finisterre, Sept. 7, respecting the loss of the Captain, says that on the evening of the 6th inst. the squadron was formed into three divisions, the Lord Warden (the Admiral's ship), Minotaur, and Agincourt leading, the Captain being the last, astern of the Lord Warden. At 8 and 10 p.m. the ships were in station, and there was no indication of a heavy gale, although it looked cloudy to the westward. At 11 the breeze began to freshen, with rain. Towards midnight the barometer had fallen, and the wind increased, which rendered it necessary to reef; but before 1 a.m. the gale had set in at south-west, and square sails were furling. "At this time," Admiral Milne says, "the Captain was astern of this ship, apparently closing under steam. The signal 'open order' was made, and at once answered; and at 1.15 a.m. she was on the Lord Warden's lee quarter, about six points abaft of the beam. From that time until about 1.30 a.m. I constantly watched the ship; her topsails were either close reefed or on the lap, her foresail was close up, the main-sail having been furling at 5.30 p.m., but I could not see any fore and aft set. She was heeling over a good deal to starboard, with the wind on her port side. Her red bow-light was all this time clearly seen. Some minutes after I again looked for her light, but it was thick with rain, and the light was no longer visible. The squalls of wind and rain were very heavy, and the Lord Warden was kept, by the aid of the screw and after-trysails, with her bow to a heavy cross sea, and at times it was thought that the sea would have broken over her gangways. At 2.15 a.m. (the 7th inst.) the gale had somewhat subsided, and the wind went round to the north-west, but without any squall; in fact, the weather moderated, the heavy bank of clouds had passed off to the eastward and the stars came out clear and bright; the moon, which had given considerable light, was setting; no large ship was seen near us where the Captain had been last observed, although the lights of some were visible at a distance. When the day broke the squadron was somewhat scattered, and only ten ships, instead of eleven, could be discerned, the Captain being the missing one." Search was made in all directions by the ships of the squadron, but nothing was seen of the missing ship. Afterwards portions of wreck belonging to the Captain were picked up, and the body of a seaman. Admiral Milne says he can come to no other conclusion than that the Captain foundered, probably in one of the heavy squalls between 1.30 and 2.15 a.m. of the 7th inst., at which time a heavy cross sea was running.

The following persons, who escaped and landed at Corcubion, north of Cape Finisterre, on the evening of the 7th inst., arrived on Monday, at Portsmouth, in H.M.S. Volage:—Mr. James May, gunner; James Ellis, gunner's mate; Lewis Werry, captain foretop; James Harvey, second captain foretop; George Bride, coxswain of the pinnace; Charles Tregenan, leading seaman; John Heard, A.B.; Robert Hirst, A.B.; William Lawrence, A.B.; David Dryburgh, A.B.; John Walker, A.B.; James Freeman, ordinary; Henry Grange, ordinary; Robert Tomlinson, ordinary; Thomas Kernan, ordinary; Francis Merryman, boy first class; James Saunders, boy first class; John Gribble, boy first class. A telegram received from Lisbon states that Mr. Robert Mayne, midshipman; and Charles Hankin, private, Royal Marines, of her Majesty's ship Captain, are in Lisbon hospital.

The depositions of the men saved were taken on board the Lord Warden before leaving for home. They all belonged to the starboard watch. The watch was called, the men say, a few minutes past midnight, and, as the men were going on deck to muster, the ship gave a lurch to starboard, but righted herself again immediately.

Robert Hirst, able seaman, was stationed on the forecabin. There was a strong wind, and the ship was then under her three topsails, double reefs in each, and the foretopmast stay-sail. The yards were braced sharp up, and the ship did not seem to have much way upon her. As the watch were mustered heard Captain Burgoyne give the order, "Let go the foretopmast halyards!" followed by "Let go fore and main topsail sheets!" By the time the men got to the topsail sheets the ship was heeling over to starboard so much that the men were washed away off the deck, the ship lying down on her side as she was gradually turning over, and trembling with every blow which the short, jumping seas (the sea now was white all round with the squall) struck her, and the roar of the steam from the funnel roaring horribly above everything, and continuing to do so when even under water. Hirst, with two other men, rushed to the weather-forecastle netting and jumped overboard, and immediately afterwards they found themselves washed on to the bilge of the ship's bottom, but had no sooner got there than the ship went down. Hirst and his companions went down with the ship; but the next feeling of consciousness by the former was coming in contact with a floating spar, to which he tied himself with his black silk neckerchief. He was soon afterwards, however, washed away from the spar, but got hold of the stern of the second launch, which was floating as it was stowed on board the ship. Other men were there on the top of the canvas covering. Then fell in with the steam life-boat pinnace, bottom up, with Captain Burgoyne and a number of men on her bottom, but could not distinguish how many. Four men, of whom Mr. May, the gunner, proved to be one, jumped from off the bottom

of the steam-pinnace to the canvas covering of the galley and launches. The canvas was immediately cut away, the galley thrown out, the first launch floating away from underneath the second, and the oars got out in the second launch to pull up to the steam-pinnace to take off Captain Burgoyne and the men remaining there. It was soon found impossible to do this. As soon as they endeavoured to get the boat's head up to the sea to row her up to windward to where the capsized boat, with their captain and a few shipmates with him, was floating, the boat was swamped level to her thwarts, and two of the men were washed out of her. The pump was set going, and caps used for baling the water out, and a second attempt was made to row the boat up against the sea. This proved as unsuccessful as the first. There were only nine oars in the boat, the remainder having been washed away, and one being in use for steering, only eight remained for pulling the boat. Nothing could be done under such conditions, with a heavy boat such as the second pinnace, and her head was put for the shore before the wind and sea, but Captain Burgoyne was away to windward, clinging to the bottom of a boat.

The general opinion of the men appears to be that, with the ship having a slight heel over, the pressure of a strong wind upon the under part of the hurricane-deck had a greater effect, or leverage, upon the hull of the ship than the pressure of the wind in her three topsails had. They also are nearly unanimous in their opinions that, when the Captain got her starboard side well down in the water, with the consequent weight of water on the starboard side of the turret-deck, and the pressure of the wind blowing from the port hand on the under surface of the hurricane-deck and thus "pushing" the ship right over, she had no chance of righting herself again. One man says that, in answer to Captain Burgoyne's inquiry as to how much the ship was heeling over, he heard the answers given "18," "23," "25" degrees. This movement was never checked for a moment; for immediately the heel of the ship had been given as 25 degrees she was keel uppermost, and about to make that tremendous downward plunge with the roar of the steam from her boilers still forcing upwards and out-screaming the noise of the storm.

The following is a list of the officers of the Captain:—Captain Hugh T. Burgoyne; Commander R. Sheepshanks; Lieutenants C. Giffard, F. B. Renshaw, R. B. Purdon, R. F. Castle, and E. W. F. Boxer; second Captain Marine Artillery, R. A. Gorges; Lieutenant Marines, J. A. A. Eckford; Chaplain and Naval Instructor, the Rev. E. S. Powles; Staff-Commander R. J. C. Grant; Paymaster Julian A. Messum; Assistant Paymasters, R. Cornish and A. West; Chief Engineer G. Rock; Staff Surgeon Matthew Burton, M.D.; Surgeon R. Purves; Assistant Surgeon J. Ryan; Sub-Lieutenants E. P. Hume, Lord Lewes Gordon, H. F. Murray, D. E. D. Curry, J. D. Kirkness, A. O. R. B. Ternan, and C. E. Goldsmith; Navigating Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Tregaskis; Engineers W. C. Moreton, P. Baldwin, F. Pursell, G. H. Barnes, and J. H. Willis; Midshipmen G. W. Trevor, Leonard G. E. Childers, A. Ripley, A. C. T. Mann, Hon. A. T. N. Baring, H. W. Gordon, A. A. Ashington, Hon. W. R. Herbert, E. F. Goodfellow, and E. D. Ryder; Assistant Engineers G. P. Gardener, F. J. Baron, W. Curtis, A. Parkis, and G. Harding; Gunner J. May; Boatswain R. Davie; Carpenter C. Dyer; Assistant Clerk W. Y. R. Hugh.

The Captain was built on the design of Captain Cowper Coles, the inventor of the turret principle, by Messrs. Laird and Sons, Birkenhead. It was generally agreed that in the whole Navy List there was not a more formidable fighting man-of-war. She was a double-screwed ship of 4272 tons and 900-horse power, and carried iron armour of varying strength, being in the most exposed portions as much as 8 in. thick, and elsewhere ranging, fore and aft and below the water line, between 7 in., 4 in., and even 3 in. In her two turrets she carried six guns of the heaviest calibre—an armament which made her more than the equal of any other ship in the Navy, and enabled Vice-Admiral Symonds to say of her, "She is a most formidable ship, and could, I believe, by her superior armament, destroy all the broadside ships of the squadron in detail." The Captain had made two successful voyages to Vigo, after the preliminary trip from Liverpool to the Channel, before the present fatal cruise. On the first of these she set sail on May 10, and returned on June 6. It was of this voyage, during which she experienced a considerable variety of weather, that Sir Thomas Symonds made his report to the Admiralty, and in which, beside the remark we have quoted with regard to her admirable fighting qualities, he stated, among other things, that she was perfectly seaworthy, and that, in spite of her low seaboard, she was a dry ship. There was appended to the official report a short criticism of Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, who generally indorsed the views of Sir Thomas Symonds. The second voyage of the Captain across the Bay of Biscay was made between July 6 and 28, and the reports made of the Captain were equally favourable. At three p.m. on Aug. 5 the Portsmouth and Plymouth squadrons of the Channel fleet formed into two columns in the Sound—namely, in the starboard column, the Minotaur, Northumberland, Iconoclast, Marino; port squadron, Hercules, Agincourt, Captain, Monarch. At four p.m. they sailed for Gibraltar, where they were joined by other ships of the fleet.

A complimentary dinner was recently given by the West India Association of Glasgow to Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., the Governor of Jamaica. Mr. H. E. Crum-Ewing, M.P., presided. In responding to the toast of his health, Sir John Grant spoke of the advantage which Jamaica had derived from the new Constitution, under which he had been enabled not only to reduce the expenditure, but to obtain a surplus. He also spoke of various symptoms of improvements which had begun to manifest themselves in the island, and urged the necessity of irrigation and improvements in the modes of cultivation and the processes of making sugar, to which he was disposed to give every encouragement. In conclusion, he expressed his firm belief that with reference to Jamaica the worst was now passed, and that better days were in store for all classes interested in the island.

Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, the residence assigned to the Emperor Napoleon by King William, was (says the *Continental Correspondent*) built last century with moneys received by the Prince-Elector for his subjects, the soldiers he sold to the English Government for the war in America. The park is built on the side of the Weissenstein, a mountain of considerable elevation, and is mainly remarkable for its artificial ruins and the waterworks, which consist of numerous cascades and fountains, falling from the top of the mountain through all sorts of springs, rivulets, and ponds, into the vale. On the top of the Weissenstein is the Octagon, a splendid eight-cornered building, crowned by a colossal statue of Hercules, or, as the people call it, "Big Christopher," a legendary soldier and saint of the last century. King Jerome used to reside at the Rondelle, a castle close to the palm-house on Wilhelmshöhe, and the ex-Emperor will take up his abode as a prisoner at the same place where his uncle resided as King.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Colonel George Bryan Milman has been appointed Major of the Tower of London, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Whimper, resigned.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars, to be Governor of Gibraltar.

Sir Joseph Whitworth protests strongly against the arming of our troops with the snider or any other pattern of short-range rifle. Foreign Governments, he says, are throwing aside these weapons and adopting long-range rifles. "If," he says, "the Henry-Martini plan of breech-loading is not found altogether satisfactory, have others as well—the Westley Richards, for instance, the mechanical arrangements of which are superior."

The second report of the Military Education Commission is ready. It contains numerous suggestions for the regulations of army, children's and adult schools, the Normal and Model Schools at Chelsea, the Hibernian School, and the School of Musketry at Hythe. The Commissioners recommend that the scale of pay and pension granted to the teachers should be augmented, and that the advantages of their position should be generally increased. An extension of the system of regimental education, and an addition to the number of recreation-rooms and lecture-halls, are also proposed.

A retired officer suggests that a Line regiment should be composed of two battalions of regulars, two of militia, and two of volunteers, in order that the officering of all might be identical. With skilled officers throughout regulars, militia, and volunteers, the men would need but light drilling, for, however little they got, it would always be good of its kind. An adjutant and a few drill-sergeants are inadequate to such a result. The first battalion of militia might be held in the first reserve, the other battalion and the volunteers remaining the home force, as at present.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Proposals have been drawn up for the formation of a volunteer force for active service at home and abroad, and will be submitted to a meeting shortly to be held in London to carry out the objects stated. The proposed force will be designated the "Volunteer Rangers," and its distinguishing features will be that its members will undertake to serve with their regiment either at home or abroad in Europe, but they would not be called upon for active service until after the calling out of the militia. When called out on active service they would receive the same pay and allowances as in the regular army.

A rifle contest for prizes of the value of several hundred pounds, presented by Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, Colonel Macdonald, and the members for the borough of Lambeth, to the 1st Surrey Rifle Volunteers, was held last Saturday at the ranges on Wimbledon-common. The principal results were as follow:—The Pollock challenge cup, value 50 gs., for marksmen or first-class shots in the present year: silver medal was won by Corporal Sully. The Macdonald Lodge challenge cup, value 50 gs., with 5 gs. for the best score, for extra efficient of the present year and honorary members of the corps who are members of the Macdonald Lodge: silver medal—winners, Lieutenant R. A. Puckle and Corporal Guy. The Bread-street Ward challenge trophy, value 40 gs., for extra efficient of present year: silver medal—winner, Private J. J. Curtis. The 1st Surrey challenge cup, value 25 gs., given by Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, for marksmen and first-class shots of the present year: silver medal—winner, Private Curtis. The ladies' challenge cup, value 40 gs.: silver medal, for marksmen or first-class shots of the present year—winner, Corporal Messenger. A challenge claret-jug, value 10 gs., the gift of Captain Wire, with £5 added by Private W. Doggett, to provide engraved pewters for the winning squad; volley-firing by five files from each company; the captain of winning company to hold the jug—winners, No. 4 company. Various money prizes were also competed for. The contests for the Newington company's challenge cup, value 30 gs.; Lieutenant Child's challenge cup, value 20 gs.; the 1st Surrey drill and shooting prize, value £27, and the quick-firing prize, were postponed.

The annual prize meeting of No. 5 company St. George's took place, at Wormholt-scrubbs, on Saturday last. The prizes amounted in value to nearly 60 gs., and were competed for by only efficient members. The silver challenge cup presented by Mr. T. Banting, and 5 gs. presented by Captain Robinson, were won by Private Corry.

The annual carbine contest connected with the 2nd Kent Artillery Volunteers took place, last Monday, at Syndale Range, Faversham. At the close of the shooting Lord Harris distributed the prizes.

The annual inspection of the 12th and 13th Corps Devonport and Keyham Dockyard Artillery Volunteers, under command of Colonel Teale Hayne, with Colonel Palmer as Adjutant of Brigade, was held at Mount Wise, Devonport, on Tuesday, when the volunteers were paraded before the inspecting officer, Colonel Anderson, C.B., who also inspected them at gun and mortar drill in the batteries.

The Norfolk Volunteer Service Association held its annual competitive meeting last week. The championship of Norfolk was won by Sergeant Dewhurst, of Norwich. A silver challenge bugle was won by one of the Lynn companies.

The results of the prize-shooting of the 6th North York (Scarborough) are very gratifying. Mr. Hunt's cup was won by Corporal Darling; Mr. Vassali's cup, by Private Bland; the chief good attender's prize, by Private A. Miles; the non-commissioned officers' chief prize for recruits, by Private Leadbeater; the company's silver badge and £20, by Corporal Walmsley; the chief tradesmen's prize, by Private Rowntree; the honorary secretary's prize, by Sergeant R. Dove; Captain Marshall's prize, by Private A. Miles; and the borough members' prize, by Private Illingworth.—At the 7th West York (No. 6 company) annual shooting the main prize was won by Colour-Sergeant Goulds; and Mr. Bell's timepiece by Corporal Jackson. The Leeds Enfield-Rifle Club cup was won by Private J. L. Butler, and the chief aggregate scorer was Private H. Columbine. In No. 5 company, Corporal Stead won the silver cup; and Private Shaw the money prize.—The 1st East York competitions for Mr. King's cup and badges were won by Colour-Sergeant Meggitt, Corporal A. Young (cup), Corporal E. Whitty, Private J. R. Atkinson, Sergeant R. Fletcher, and Colour-Sergeant J. Bennett.—A match between ten of Guisborough and ten of Skelton volunteers resulted in favour of the former, who scored 304, against 211, in a terrible wind.—The third West York contests resulted as follow:—The borough challenge cup and chief money prize won by Captain Thwaites (No. 2 company); Captain Farrer's badge and chief money prize, by Corporal Whiteley (No. 5 company); and the company's medals were severally won by Messrs. Whitely, Cobb, Gelder, Leech, Halliday, Milnes, Burgess, and W. Thwaites.

AID FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Her Majesty, who at the first contributed £500 to the funds of the National Society for Aid to the Sick and Wounded in War, has now graciously consented to become its patroness.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has, through the Bishop of London, as dean of the province, announced that the time appears to his Grace to have arrived when there ought to be a general collection in all churches in aid of the sick and wounded. His Grace expresses an earnest hope that there will be a general offertory throughout the province as soon as may be for this much-needed work.

The Ladies' Committee of the National Society express their thanks for the large number of contributions of matériel of all kinds daily received from all parts of the country, the amount and value of which far exceed what was expected. An average of about fifty bales and cases, amounting to about three tons in weight, are daily dispatched either to the actual seat of war or to the temporary hospitals of France and Germany. It is satisfactory to know that the articles are gratefully received and fully appreciated. With the increase of quantity, the labour of sorting, dispatching, and acknowledging the articles received of course increases also. The Ladies' Committee endeavour, as far as possible, to send a separate acknowledgment of the receipt of each contribution, but the names and addresses being frequently indistinctly or incompletely given renders this in many cases impossible. Prompt acknowledgment and speedy dispatch abroad would both be greatly facilitated if all contributors would have the goodness to place a card or label outside each package, giving a list of the contents, and stating by whom and from where sent. It is also desirable that when bales or cases are sent ready packed for transmission abroad, they should not exceed about 2 cwt.

Miss Pearson, the head of the lady nurses serving under the auspices of the Central National Society, left London, on Monday evening, to rejoin the head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia, wherever they may be just now. She took with her a large quantity of stores, bandages, medicines, cigars, &c., and was accompanied by another lady, who is about to devote herself to aiding the French society of Miss Monod. Before leaving London, Miss Pearson was invited by Count and Countess Bernstorff to the Prussian Embassy, where she received the cordial thanks of the Ambassador for the kindness and devotion of herself and her associates to the German wounded, and to the French prisoners in the hands of the Prussians.

Large sums are being raised throughout the country for the relief of the sick and wounded. The various funds opened in Birmingham amount now to nearly £5000. Of this sum the German club which first started the work has raised about £1850.

Madame L. F. de Canrobert offers the earnest thanks of the society to the donors to the French fund. The society has been able to send forth as many as three and four ambulances per week, each with a staff of surgeons, &c. The entire distribution of the wounded over the whole of France has been organised. Further contributions will be received by Messrs. Piesse and Lubin.

Baron Schröder publishes a letter from Mr. Ravenstein, now at Bingden, who is one of the committee of the German association. A large sum is required to furnish the hospital with additional bedding, towels, furniture, shirts, &c.; and the expenditure for 300 beds, inclusive of hospital dresses for patients, will exceed £2000. The current expenditure will probably exceed £20 a day. The National Society has very kindly furnished surgical instruments and £300 for the use of the hospital. The medical staff—including Drs. Simon, Thudichum, and Montgomery; eleven assistant surgeons, carefully selected in London hospitals; and a chemist—are fairly entitled to public confidence. The hospital will be open equally to German and French. Donations in kind should be sent to the German Gymnasium, Old St. Pancras-road. Dr. Grieve and three other English surgeons have found employment in the hospital of Princess Alice.

Mr. F. P. Puckle appeals to the public on behalf of the wounded French soldiers now in the village of Stenay, about twenty miles from Sedan. In the hospital of Sedan there were 3000 wounded, and but little help. At Stenay the town was crammed with wounded. There is no supply of medicine, and only three doctors in the place. They are prostrated with work. He appeals for medicine and funds, and, if possible, medical hands, otherwise hundreds must die.

Her Majesty's gun-boat *Trinculo* was run into on the night of the 5th inst. by the Spanish merchant steamer *Moratin*, and cut in two. The crew, with the exception of two men, appear to have escaped into the *Moratin*.

A Leipzig merchant, Herr Prell, has presented to Queen Augusta of Prussia 20,000 copies of the famous song "Die Wacht am Rhein." The Queen has ordered that a copy of this edition shall be given to every soldier belonging to the reserve at present in Berlin.

It has been stated that the boys belonging to the Chichester who were drowned in the Thames, last week, could not swim; but a letter from Captain Thurburn, R.N., the superintendent of the ship, says that great attention is paid to teaching all the lads received on board to swim. Out of the eighteen who were immersed, fourteen were able to swim very well; and the other four could swim a short distance, but had not completed their course of instruction.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shakspear gives details of the field guns of the French and Prussian armies.—The French field gun is a muzzle-loading 4-pounder of 3.4 in. calibre, throwing an elongated projectile of 9 lb. with an initial velocity of 1066 ft. per second; the total weight, including forty rounds behind the gun team of four horses, is 25½ cwt. The number of rounds in the gun limber and one waggon is 156. This gun is alike common to all their field artillery. The Prussians appear to have in the field two classes of guns. Their horse artillery has a breech-loading 4-pounder of 3.08 in. calibre, throwing an elongated projectile also of 9 lb. out with an initial velocity of 1184 ft. per second; the total weight, including forty-eight rounds, behind the gun team of six horses, is 30½ cwt. The number of rounds in the gun limber and one waggon is 157. The Prussians have also a breech-loading 6-pounder of 3.67 in. calibre, throwing an elongated projectile of 15 lb., with which, probably, are armed their field batteries, and to this, the Lieutenant-Colonel believes, is owing the crushing power of the Prussian artillery. He adds that as regards the rapidity and accuracy of fire there is practically no difference between the muzzle and breech loading systems. Nothing but a blow from an enemy's shot will hurt a muzzle-loader, while breech-loading field guns have been disabled for hours by the grit road dust. Vent-pieces fly and sometimes split, and their getting too hot to handle is not unfrequent. Our new bronze muzzle-loading field gun of 3 in. calibre, throwing an elongated projectile of 9 lb. with an initial velocity of 1331 ft. per second, is evidently the most powerful gun of its kind ever made.

HELPING THE WOUNDED UNDER FIRE.

The following is an extract from a letter received by Colonel Loyd-Lindsay from Captain Brackenbury:—"At Balon I found Dr. Frank and Mr. Blewitt at work in the mairie, given over to them as a hospital. If England can ever gain kind thoughts from France and Prussia it is by the work of such men as these—Frank dressing wounded men all through the battle in a house where the bullets came in like hail through the windows and dashed into the walls of the room; Blewitt going out through the hot fire to get what was needed to help. It must have been an awful fight here; 129 Bavarian officers and 2000 men killed in and about Balon, street fighting in its worst form; and what is worse than street fighting? They had gone from Sedan to Balon the night before the battle, on purpose to be ready for the work, and now I find them at the work, and no words that I could use would express the pride that I felt that such men had come out from us. They had then 120 wounded, and I learn that they have since got many more. I will tell you what I saw. I found them dressing a wounded Bavarian, who had been hit in the left side by a chassepot ball, which had passed through his left lung and out near his spine. I wish the people who have given us money so generously could have seen that one sight alone. The young, handsome, plucky Bavarian, sitting so coolly while his wounds were dressed with a solution of carbolic acid, leaning on Frank, who is a woman in gentleness and a man in strength and firmness, and a young girl of the village helping him and Blewitt bravely and quietly. The next case I saw him dress was a French soldier, wounded in the thigh by a needle-gun bullet, which seems not to be yet extracted, and who groaned so that Frank gave him chloroform while Blewitt dressed his wound. Those were but two sights of many. There they lie together side by side, French and Germans, enemies no longer, all quiet in their common suffering. Floors covered with the poor fellows, with every sort of wound; some dying with balls through the chest, some with crushed arms or legs from shells; one Frenchman had lain for three days in a ditch, and was brought in to have a thigh amputated; he asked for a cigar the moment the amputation was over. Another Bavarian, with a thigh and hip smashed to pieces by a shell, and alas! in such a condition that I could not go near him, though his wounds are dressed with pure carbolic acid. The wounds are now in their stage of suppuration, and a cigar was necessary for men who, like myself, are not accustomed to such places; but I must pay the highest tribute to Dr. Frank for the care with which his patients are tended, the cleanliness and purity of his hospitals, and the evident love with which he was regarded by his wounded. He speaks French and German perfectly. Blewitt is a thoroughly good French speaker. These are the men who do us credit, to whom not only French and Germans, but England, should be heartily grateful. Dr. Frank has several other houses in the village near the mairie full of patients. In one he had utilised the bacon-hooks in the kitchen ceiling to sling a broken leg. He is a man of endless resources."

At an early hour last Saturday morning the gamekeepers on Captain Pochin's estate, of Branstone, Leicestershire, were attacked by eighteen poachers, and several of the former were seriously injured. Three of the poachers have been brought before the Leicester magistrates, and remanded.

The inaugural address in connection with the winter session of the Birmingham and Midland Institute will be delivered in the Townhall, Birmingham, on the 29th inst., by Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., who has succeeded the late Charles Dickens as president of the institute. Two lectures will be delivered during the session by Dr. Odling, Faraday's successor at the Royal Institution, and Dr. Huxley will give two lectures on "Extinct Animals intermediate between Reptiles and Birds." Professor Seeley promises two papers on some branch of modern history. After Christmas lectures will be delivered by Professor Morley, Mr. E. Reed, C.B., and other gentlemen.

The silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life has been voted to Sub-Lieutenant A. A. Taylor, of H.M.'s ship *Zealous*, for saving John Sweet at sea; to Miss Ina Cummins, for saving Mrs. K. Jack, who was carried out of her depth while bathing; and to Mr. R. F. Briscoe, of the P. and O. Co.'s ship *China*, for saving Mr. Oldfield and endeavouring to save two ladies at Bombay. The bronze medal was awarded to William Talling, to George Petty, to the Rev. Richard Lewis, to Michael Prendergast, to Charles O. Benning, to Job Izard, to J. D. Mason, A. C. Newnham, and to a number of others who had distinguished themselves.

Prussia possesses the smallest public debt of any great Power in Europe. The *Financier* remarks that, after all expenses of the war are paid, the public debt of Prussia is not likely to exceed £100,000,000 sterling. Part of this amount has been spent upon railways and other productive works, so that the burden of the debt must fall very lightly upon some 30,000,000 of people. On the other hand, at the lowest estimate, the re-establishment of peace must find France with a debt of £600,000,000 sterling, and an annual charge of over £20,000,000 per annum. This burden falls upon a population of something over 38,000,000. While the Prussian debt, therefore, amounts to between £3 and £4 per head, that of France is about £16 per head. The annual charge in the former case cannot be above 3s. per head, while in the latter it is as much as 10s. 8d. per head. In these very important points Germany has greatly the advantage of France. Prussia occupies, moreover, the unique position—but in this respect in common with France—of never having applied to the London market for a loan. Little doubt can be entertained, however, that soon after the termination of the war English capitalists will be afforded an opportunity of taking part in a large loan for the Confederation of Germany.

The almond-trees in this country usually produce an abundance of fruit of an utterly worthless character. But this year the case is altered, greatly to the advantage of the owners of almond-trees, for the crop is larger than ordinarily, and in the majority of cases the nuts are fine, and well worth gathering and storing. Those who are not used to almond culture may be for a moment puzzled to make out what sort of things almonds are as the tree produces them. If, therefore, they look for the crop at all, they must expect to find it in the shape of unattractive dull green peaches, with which, almost everywhere, the almond-trees are now loaded. When carefully opened as you would open an oyster (and be careful you do not open your thumb at the same time) the kernel will be found in a plump, juicy condition, and will make a capital addition to a glass of wine, especially to enhance the enjoyment of a good dry port. Many will, doubtless, desire to preserve a store of these home-grown almonds for future use. They may be safely preserved in dry sand, provided they are full ripe when gathered and thoroughly dried on shelves in an airy place before being stored away. While fresh from the tree, they are, as remarked above, worthy of a place in the dessert; but if kept long English almonds lose their piquant flavour, and become fit only for culinary purposes.—*Gardener's Magazine*.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Stucley, wife of Sir George Stucley Stucley, Bart., of Hartland Abbey, Devon, and Eaton-square, Middlesex, was proved in London under £25,000, by the executors, Sir George Stucley, the husband, and William Lewis Stucley, Esq., the son, the grant of probate being limited to her Ladyship's property under settlement and the will of her mother, the Right Hon. Elizabeth, Marchioness (Dowager) of Thomond, and also of her grandfather, Thomas Trotter, Esq., of Duleek, Meath. The will is dated Dec. 19, 1867, with three codicils, 1867-8, '70. Her Ladyship has left to her two younger sons legacies of £10,000 each, and to her only daughter a life interest in £4000. Her diamonds which were her mother's she leaves to her eldest son. The silver break-fast-set given to her by her father she leaves to her youngest son, Edward. All her books she leaves amongst her three sons. Her wardrobe, with the exception of lace, furs, and India shawls, she leaves to her maid, E. Bird, together with a legacy of £200, free. All moneys arising from the estate of her grandfather, T. Trotter, which is to be received by her husband, she leaves, upon his demise, to her eldest son for life, and afterwards to her two younger sons, whom she appoints residuary legatees of her personal estate also upon the decease of Sir George.

The will of General Sir William Wood, K.C.B., K.H., of H.M. 14th Foot, formerly of York-street, Portman-square, and late of St. George's-square, Piccadilly, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., under £4000 personality, the executors appointed being Dame Charlotte Elizabeth Wood, the relict, and William Wood, Esq., his son. The will is dated July 11, 1856, and a codicil Dec. 24 last. The gallant General died on the 8th ult., in his eighty-ninth year. He has left legacies to some of his friends, and has bequeathed to his son a legacy of £3000—his five daughters having had marriage portions settled upon them. He leaves his wife a life interest in the rest of his property and estates, which, after her Ladyship's decease, is to be divided amongst his son and five daughters.

The will of Mrs. Harriette Sturges, late of Doncaster, relict of John W. Sturges, Esq., dated Dec. 21 last, was proved in London under £16,000. She has left some bequests to her personal friends and an annuity to a servant; the rest of her property she leaves to her daughter, but, in the event of her children not attaining vested interests upon the decease of her daughter, she then bequeaths £3500 as follows:—£1000 to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, £500 to each of the five following charitable institutions at Doncaster—the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, the Dispensary, the Infirmary, and the national schools of the parish and of the district of Christ Church; the remainder to the next of kin of her late husband.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London, via Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 1; via Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Oct. 7.

M. Chassepot, the inventor of the French breech-loading rifle, has been in Birmingham for the last few days, engaged in making purchases of breech-loading arms and ammunition, as is believed, for the French Government.

From April 1 to Sept. 10 the national receipts amounted to £26,312,049, or more than three millions and a quarter below the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure was £29,073,880. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,314,885.

Captain Sharp, of the schooner *Jefferson Davis*, has received from the Government, through the medium of the local Marine Board at Liverpool, a valuable telescope, in recognition of his gallant conduct in rescuing, on Feb. 4, the captain and crew of the barque *Albert*, when that vessel was waterlogged in a storm in the Gulf Stream, about 200 miles from Cape Hatteras. A severe gale prevailed at the time of the rescue, and the crew of the *Jefferson Davis* had for thirty-four days subsequently to go on half allowance till the schooner reached Bermuda. Captain Sharp said that the other captain having passed the Freemasons' sign, he felt himself doubly bound to rescue him, if possible.

The Liverpool Town Council has determined to apply, under the provisions of the Education Act, for the establishment of a school board for Liverpool. The first meeting of the Liverpool Education Aid Society was held at Liverpool yesterday week—the Mayor in the chair. Over £1000 has been contributed, and 500 children have been sent to school, at a cost of £600. The society is to be continued until the new Act is in operation.—The Congleton Town Council, following the example of the Manchester City Council, has decided to memorialise the Education Department to direct the necessary steps to be taken for the formation of a school board for the borough.

The objects—in addition to those in the original programme—for which the organisation of the National Education League is to be carried on, have been decided upon, and are as follow:—1. To assist in putting the Education Act in operation, so as to secure, as far as possible, the establishment of unsectarian, compulsory, and free schools. 2. To promote amendments in the Education Act, by converting the permissive into obligatory clauses, and securing the recognition of the principle of equality in rate-aided schools. 3. To resist the increase of Parliamentary grants to sectarian schools. 4. To watch the progress of educational legislation in reference to the Irish system. 5. To influence public and Parliamentary opinion by meetings, publications, petitions, and all other available means in favour of a national, unsectarian, compulsory, and free system of education; and, with this view, to secure the return of members of the House of Commons pledged to support the principles advocated by the League.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., delivered an excellent speech at Norwich, last Saturday, at a meeting held for the distribution of the prizes at the Norwich centre of the Cambridge local examinations, 1870. Mr. Read said that he wished the Universities to become the educational suns round which all the schools in the kingdom should revolve as planets and satellites. The great seats of religion would then become more popular and better appreciated than they now are. He believed that nothing had done so much to increase the interest felt among the middle classes in the great Universities of the kingdom as the recently-established local examinations. Education had made great progress among the highest and lowest classes of the community, but the small farmers and small traders had been especially neglected. He contended that the schoolmasters should give some assurance to the public that they were qualified for the task they had undertaken. He wished very much that some scheme should be devised by which the endowed schools should be made a sort of connecting link between the Universities and elementary schools. Middle-class education should have some reference to the line of life which a boy was likely to pursue; and technical education should be carried on not only in the school, but in the farm, the shop, and the counting-house. He regretted the schism which existed, and remarked that at common schools only one in 5000 pupils took advantage of the conscience clause.

THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

Three of our Illustrations in this Number display the scenes of excitement that were occasioned in Paris by the news of the French disasters in the war and the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon, as well as the proceedings at the announcement of his deposition and of the formation of a Republican Government. These incidents were narrated by our Paris Correspondent in his letter which appeared in our last; but a few remarks may still be needful.

The common instances of popular feeling with regard to the bewildering and alarming reports of military events, which were too often disguised or falsified by the official bulletins, may be left to the imagination of our readers, who will thus readily appreciate the spirit of those groups of eager talkers, disputing or declaiming, on the pavement of the Boulevards, or in the café where the evening paper is read by snatches and

furiously discussed. In spite of the sorrowful state of affairs it must provoke a smile to see how the homely shopkeeping townsman describes the plan of a campaign with the blunt point of his pacific umbrella.

The subject of the Engraving at page 301 is the scene in the Chamber of the Corps Législatif, at the noonday sitting on Sunday, the 4th inst., when the populace had broken in; the National Guards on duty at the doors and in the galleries having withdrawn from their posts. The President of the Corps Législatif, M. Schneider, the great ironmaster and manufacturer of Creuzot, having found it impossible, though supported by Gambetta and Jules Favre, to persuade the intruders to leave the Chamber, then put on his hat and left the chair, walking at once out of the house. Our readers, who must remember the description we lately gave, with an Illustration, of the internal arrangements of the Corps Législatif, will observe that, in the scene now represented, the uppermost

seat and desk, to which the President's bell is affixed at the right hand, are left vacant, but are surrounded by the noisy mob. They also clamber upon the side desks, which belong to the Secretaries, and they crowd every part of the floor and galleries, allowing the members hardly space to sit or stand. The "tribune," a platform and desk forming a sort of pulpit, which is placed immediately below, and in front of, the President's lofty seat, is occupied by two gentlemen—namely, the one M. Jules Favre, standing up to speak and waving his left arm; the other, M. Gambetta, who is just behind him.

It should be observed that M. Jules Favre was perfectly in order, as the authorised spokesman of the House in Committee, which had been privately debating, before that hour of the day, a set of resolutions formally moved by himself at the last sitting. That sitting, indeed, at which the Count de Palikao, the Imperial Prime Minister, was present, had taken place an



THE REVOLUTION IN PARIS: CELEBRATING THE PROCLAMATION OF THE REPUBLIC ON THE BOULEVARD DES ITALIENS.

hour after midnight—at one o'clock on the Sunday morning—when the deputies were informed of the Emperor's surrender at Sedan. M. Jules Favre had then brought forward the following resolutions, signed by himself and Messrs. Crémieux, Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Desseaux, Garnier-Pagès, Larrieu, Gagneur, Steenackers, Magnin, Dorian, Ordinaire, Emmanuel Arago, Jules Simon, Eugène Pelletan, Wilson, Ernest Picard, Gambetta, le Comte de Kératry, Guyot-Montpayroux, Tachard, Le Cesne, Rampont, Girault, Marion, Léopold Javal, Jules Ferry, and Paul Bethmont:—

"Art. 1. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and his dynasty are proclaimed to have forfeited the powers conferred upon them by the Constitution.

"Art. 2. An Executive Commission (the number of members to be subsequently decided on) will be appointed by the Corps Législatif for the express purpose of driving the enemy from the soil of France.

"Art. 3. General Trochu is maintained in his post as Governor of Paris."

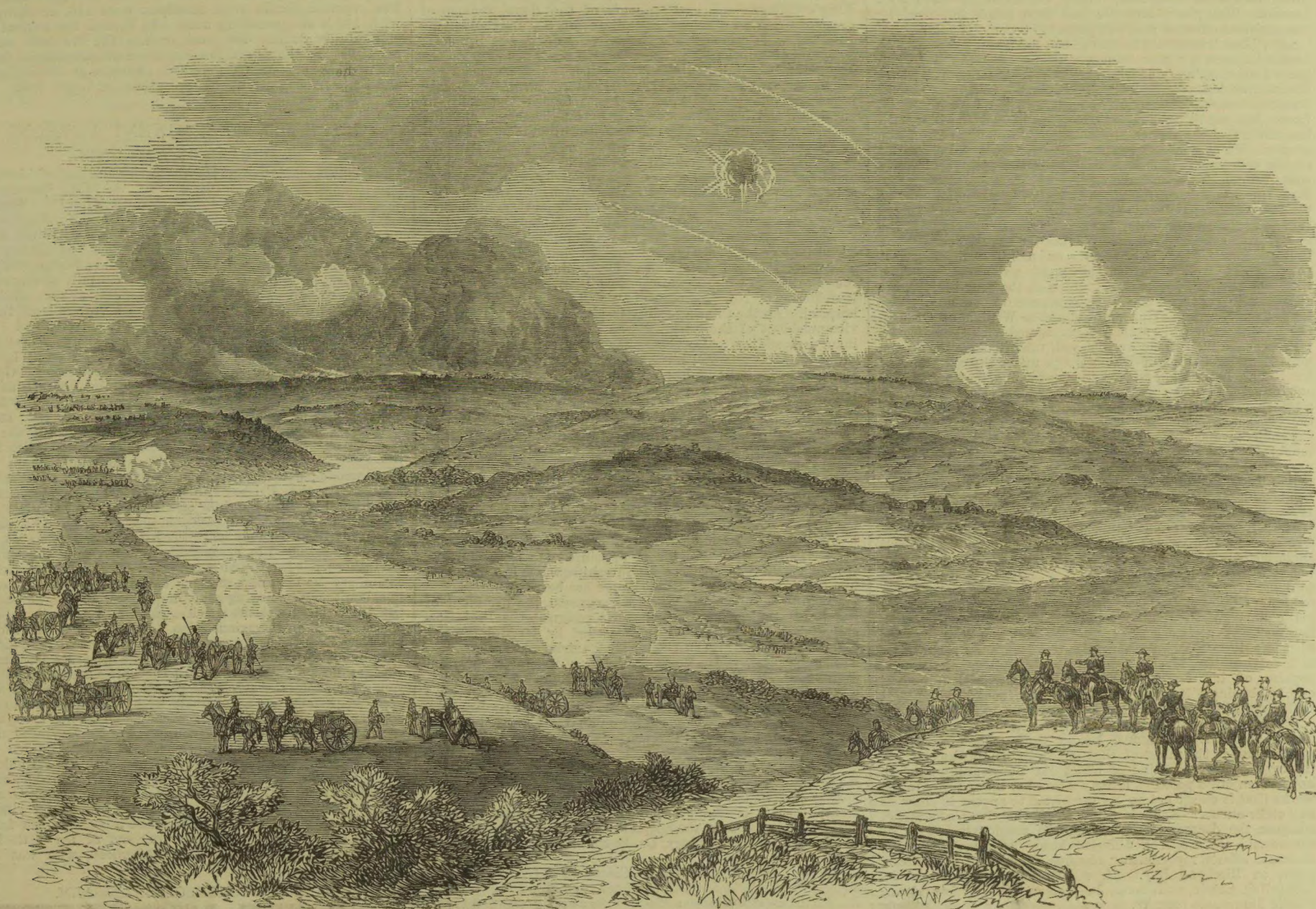
It is the prescribed order of business, in the French and other Continental Legislative Assemblies, that every bill or

resolution should be examined apart by each of the committees, or bureaux, into which the whole House is divided. The opinion of each bureau having been separately obtained, their reports are collated; and, if the proposed measure has won the approval of a majority of the bureaux, or of the members in Committee, it is returned to the whole House for its final acceptance, and usually becomes law without much further opposition. This was the stage at which the propositions made by M. Jules Favre had arrived by mid-day, on Sunday, Sept. 4, when the Chamber was invaded by the mob. Of the whole Corps Législatif, it is stated, 195 members, duly elected and authorised representatives of the French people, had voted, in their sectional Committees, for the deposition of the Emperor, while only 18 had voted against it. M. Jules Favre accordingly discharged his office, as "reporter" of the House in Committee, by announcing that they had resolved on the deposition of the Emperor. It seems doubtful whether he did or did not say, amidst the clamour and confusion of that moment, that a Republic should be proclaimed; but he went off to the Hôtel de Ville for that purpose, while M. Gambetta, coming out upon the steps in front of the Palais

du Corps Législatif, at once proclaimed the Republic to the vast multitude of people outside.

The Revolution was in this manner accomplished, with the enthusiastic applause of the Parisians, who cried, wept, laughed, shouted, embraced, kissed, danced, and sang; they marched up and down, soldiers and civilians, men and women, boys and girls, waving flags along the Boulevards, with torches in the evening, and making every possible sign of popular gladness. Such was the temper of the capital of France after the news of her amazing defeat.

The Court of Assizes of the Seine tried, yesterday week, the young man Cresson for the murder of Madame Carré, a widow lady residing in the Rue de Rambuteau, on July 7 last. The accused called on the deceased in her apartment on some pretext, and strangled her with a cord for the purpose of robbing her, but was arrested in the room with the stolen property on him by some neighbours who had overheard the struggle. He was sentenced to hard labour for life.



THE WAR: THE ENGAGEMENT NEAR CARIGNAN, AUGUST 30.



THE WAR: THE FIGHT AT MOUZON, AUGUST 30.

THE THEATRES.

The new theatrical season has now fairly commenced. We have already recorded the production of Mr. Tom Taylor's new drama at the Olympic. Since the first night it has undergone much compression—indeed, many curtailments have been needful. The piece, however, has been much improved by the excisions effected, and will probably become popular.

Mr. Dion Boucicault is also in the field, and has produced, at the Princess's, a new romantic drama, entitled "The Rapparee; or, the Treaty of Limerick." We are not quite sure that the world has not survived all interest in the historical transaction thus attempted to be illustrated in a dramatic form; but one thing is certain, that we are all familiar with the matter of the drama itself in the former works of the author. He has, indeed, repeated the incidents and character of his previous productions, and even the dialogue is only colourably varied from that of any of his antecedent plays. But, it must be confessed, it is so carefully manipulated that there is scarcely a redundant line in the composition. It is hardly worth while to set forth the story of the new drama, for that of "Arrah-na-Pogue," or "The Colleen Bawn," or any other, or a mixture of select parts might well stand in place of an analysis. The action of the play is placed, of course, in the year 1691, and is supposed to occur on the western shores of Ireland. The Irish-French army having surrendered to William of Orange, the Rapparees, a wild guerrilla force, armed with the haft of a pike, whence their name was derived, undertook to harass the movements of the Anglo-Dutch troops under the command of the King. Limerick, besieged and invested, after having held out for several weeks, was fain to apply for an armistice, when a treaty was signed at a place called the "Treaty Stone," near the bridge of Thomond. One of Banim's novels has treated the subject; and to this Mr. Boucicault appears to have been indebted. The scenery forms an eminent attraction, and that presenting the camp of the Rapparees, on Blacksod Bay, with which the piece opens, does great credit to Mr. F. Lloyds, who has been lavish on the occasion of his moonlight effects. Mr. Hermann Vezin represents the Rapparee chief, Roderick O'Malley, and Miss Katharine Rodgers his lady-love, Miss Grace O'Hara, daughter of Colonel O'Hara (Mr. A. Rayner). Roderick is not included in the exemptions of the treaty, and his rival, Ulick M'Murragh (Mr. E. F. Edgar), is determined to take advantage of the omission, and contrives to get possession of Colonel O'Hara's papers, which he uses to enforce his claims to the hand of Grace. The young lady is, however, as active as the traitor, and, making a rope of some torn-up window-curtains, swims across the bay, and reaches her lover at Mona Castle, whom she would apprise of his danger; but M'Murragh is before her, and, by abusing O'Malley's hospitality, has him at disadvantage. Roderick, in desperation, orders the castle to be blown up, and learns too late that Grace is within its walls. He rushes to her chamber, and rescues her, at the moment of the explosion and in the midst of the flames by which the castle is destroyed. For this kind of effect Mr. Boucicault ought to have taken out a patent; it has occurred so many times in his works that it ought not to be permitted to appear in those of any other author. Such is the first of the three acts which compose the drama. Fortunately, the scenic attractions of the second act are of a different kind. It opens with some dioramic effects, representing changes from sunset to moonlight, on Blacksod Bay. Here O'Malley is imprisoned in Clontullah Castle, and hence he escapes by aid of his friend, Pontis Duquesne (Mr. W. Rignold), an officer in the French musqueteers. The rope on which he depended having given way, the Rapparees climb over his body, which he places in such a way as to aid their plans. This furnishes the meagre plot of the second act. The third is still more deficient in interest. Grace has surrendered to M'Murragh, in order to secure her lover's liberation; but Ulick has behaved treacherously in the matter, having arranged that Roderick should be shot in accepting the means provided for his escape. Grace, the wife of an hour, has also arranged for being made a widow. The two rivals are finally engaged in a duel, and Roderick triumphs. A brief act like this at the conclusion of a drama regularly declining in interest cannot claim much merit as an artistic expedient. The parts were well filled, and Mr. Vezin has added another laurel to his histrionic crown.

Miss Henrietta Hodson is now the conductress of the New Royalty. The auditorium has been much improved by Messrs. Gordon and Harford. The performances opened with Mr. Craven's comedy of "Our Nelly," with Miss Rachel Sanger as the heroine. After this an "eccentric, hysteric, operatic Burlesque," in three acts, by Mr. Burnand, was produced. It is entitled "F. M. Julius Cæsar; or, The Irregular Rum 'un." There is more mystery in the title of the drama than in the drama itself, which treats simply of Julius Cæsar's landing in Britain. But the treatment is singularly odd, the past and present being blended in the most grotesque fashion—Pecadillium and Belgravium and Brighton confounded with Roman appellations; and Smith, a British beadle, companioned with Brutus and Cassius; and other absurdities—working the principle of anachronism to death. We need not go into details: suffice it that the sport, robust as it is, continues for two hours. The scenery is remarkably good; and Miss Hodson, Miss Sanger, Miss Fanny Leng, and Mrs. Clara Tallett are fitted with telling parts. They were powerfully assisted by Mr. Oliver Summers and other gentlemen, nearly all of whom had significant drolleries to embody.

Mr. H. B. Farnie has contributed the new burlesque to the little playhouse in the Strand. He has called his piece, after Hogarth, "The Idle Prentice." But his drama has little to do with Hogarth's series of pictures, and more with Mr. Ainsworth's story of "Jack Sheppard." The author, however, had his reasons for concealing this fact in his title, though he has retained in the drama the names of the personages in the romance, interpolating, however, another or two. They are thus distributed among the performers:—Miss Jenny Lee represents Little Jack; Miss Eleanor Buffon, Jonathan Wild; Miss Amy Sheridan, Sir Rowland; Miss Bella Goodall, Tom Tug; and Miss Kate Santley, Winifred. We have also to record the name of a new actor, Mr. Poulton, who as a low comedian has been seldom excelled. The part he sustains is named Blueskin, but is, in fact, a modern policeman, whose interest with the belles of the kitchen is unlimited. One of his songs, which, by-the-way, was accompanied by dancing, received five encores. On him will greatly depend the success of the new burlesque.

Other West-End theatres are making progress. To-night three will reopen, with new attractions. First and foremost, the Queen's will give an opportunity to Mr. Phelps to appear as Bottom, in "A Midsummer-Night's Dream;" the Lyceum will also be reopened by Mr. Falconer, who has brought from America a new melodrama, in three acts, entitled "Innisfallen; or, The Man in the Gap;" and the Prince of Wales's will revive Mr. T. W. Robertson's comedy of "M.P.," with the original cast of characters.

The Olympic drama, with scenery and performers, has been transferred to the Standard. "Hamlet" is announced for every evening at Sadler's Wells.

THE MEDICAL SESSION.

The ensuing session, commencing on the 1st proximo, will be distinguished by many important changes. Several well-known names disappear from their accustomed places: some by retirement—as Messrs. Hilton, of Guy's; Partridge, of King's College (both ex-Presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons); Drs. Farre and Odling, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c.; others, unfortunately, by death—as Sir J. Y. Simpson, of Edinburgh; Nunneley, of Leeds; Moore, of the Middlesex Hospital, and others.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital there have been some important changes. Dr. Farre has resigned the office of physician, and has been succeeded by Dr. Southey; and the vacancy occasioned thereby has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Hensley, who takes charge of a new department—the "casualty"—Mr. Marrant Baker being the surgeon to it. New ophthalmic wards have been placed under the charge of Messrs. Power and Vernon; Dr. Duckworth succeeds Dr. Gee as physician to the Dermatological Department—a branch of science to which the public is much indebted to Professor Erasmus Wilson, who by a gift of £5000 to the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons has enabled that body to establish a Professorship of Dermatology. Dr. Odling, having resigned the Lectureship on Chemistry, has been succeeded by Dr. Matthiessen. No "introductory" will be delivered at this hospital. At the Charing-cross Hospital Mr. Henry Hancock, vice-president of the Royal College of Surgeons, will give an inaugural address; also the newly-instituted department of Cutaneous Diseases will have the advantage of Dr. Beigel's lectures. Mr. Bellamy has been appointed assistant surgeon to the hospital, and Dr. Dowson to the Chair of Botany.

At the London Hospital Mr. McCarthy has charge of the skin department, Messrs. Adams and Tay, of the ophthalmic; Dr. Clarke, having resigned the Lectureship on Medicine, has been succeeded by Dr. Down, under the rule limiting the tenure of office; Mr. T. Blizard Curling resigned his post as surgeon, and has been appointed consulting surgeon, Mr. Rivington having succeeded him.

At St. George's Hospital Mr. Carter has been appointed ophthalmic surgeon.

At Guy's Hospital, Mr. Hilton having resigned the surgery, Mr. Cooper Forster is appointed surgeon, and Mr. Howse assistant surgeon. A Lectureship on Hygiene has been instituted, to which Dr. Hilton Fagge has been appointed.

At King's College Sir William Fergusson, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons, has resigned the Professorship of Surgery, and has been succeeded by Mr. John Wood, F.R.C.S., who has also succeeded Mr. Partridge as full surgeon to the hospital. Mr. Royes Bell being appointed assistant surgeon, Mr. Wood will deliver the introductory address.

At St. Mary's Hospital, Dr. Cheadle succeeds Dr. Sieveking as Lecturer on Materia Medica, Mr. Liddersdale replaces Mr. Watson as assistant demonstrator on anatomy, and Mr. Allen has been appointed aural surgeon. Mr. Gascoyen will deliver the opening address.

A vacancy having occurred in the surgical staff of the Middlesex Hospital, through the lamented death of Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. Hulke has been appointed full surgeon, and Mr. Henry Arnott assistant surgeon. Dr. Greenhow has been appointed physician to the hospital. Dr. Ferrier has succeeded to the Chair of Physiology, Dr. Brunton to that on Materia Medica.

At St. Thomas's Hospital Dr. Clapton, F.R.C.S., so long the assistant physician, has deservedly been appointed full physician; Dr. Williams, of Bethlehem Hospital, has been appointed to the newly-instituted Lectureship on Mental Diseases; Dr. Bristowe will lecture on general pathology. Dr. Jervis will deliver the introductory address.

At University College Hospital Mr. F. Roberts, M.B., has been appointed assistant physician; Dr. B. Sanderson has accepted the Chair of Practical Physiology. Mr. Hill will deliver the annual address.

At the Westminster Hospital Dr. Lee has been appointed demonstrator of anatomy; Mr. Francis Mason, F.R.C.S., will lecture on anatomy; and Dr. Anstey, on medicine. Dr. Sturges will deliver the opening address.

In the provincial medical schools there are also several important changes.—*Times*.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Sept. 10:—

In London the births of 1884 children (1003 boys and 881 girls) were registered in the week. The deaths registered in the same time were 1322. During the corresponding weeks of ten previous years the registered births averaged 1911, and the deaths 1260 per week; after making due allowance for increase of population, the average for the past week is estimated at 2102 births and 1386 deaths; the registered births, therefore, were 218, and the deaths 64, below the estimated average. Zymotic diseases caused 442 deaths, including 12 from small-pox, 16 from measles, 165 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 10 from croup, 15 from whooping-cough, 6 from typhus, 18 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 15 from simple continued fever, 1 from relapsing fever, 7 from erysipelas, and 130 from diarrhoea. From "simple cholera" and choleraic diarrhoea 3 deaths were registered—making altogether 216 deaths so returned since the week ending June 18. Diarrhoea continues to decline in fatality, the deaths from that cause last week being only one third of the number recorded a few weeks since. Scarlet fever, on the other hand, caused more deaths last week than in any week since the middle of last December. The western districts continue to be the chief sufferers by this epidemic, and next to them the northern and southern districts. Sixty-one deaths resulted from violence; of these 49 were accidental, including 16 by fractures, 5 by burns or scalds, 13 by drowning, and 6 (infants) by suffocation. Eight suicides were registered. A needlewoman, aged fifty years, died, on the 7th inst., at St. Pancras Workhouse, of "fracture of both legs by being run over by a van in the street."

During the week ending the 10th inst. 4514 births and 3417 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom; and the aggregate mortality of the week was in the ratio of 25 deaths annually to every 1000 of the present estimated population. The mean of the annual rates for the four preceding weeks was 27 per 1000. The annual rates of mortality last week in seventeen English cities and towns were as follow:—Liverpool, 37 per 1000; Bradford, 33; Manchester, 27; Salford, 24; London, 21; Birmingham, 21; Newcastle-on-Tyne, 29; Leeds, 32; Portsmouth, 23; Sheffield, 26; Hull, 26; Wolverhampton, 18; Bristol, 33; Nottingham, 22; Sunderland, 16; Leicester, 30, and Norwich, 26. Scarlet fever caused 267 deaths last week in the seventeen towns, against 231 and 193 in the two preceding weeks. The increase occurred principally in London, Birmingham, and Liverpool. In Bristol the fatal cases were rather less than in the previous week, although they still constituted nearly a fourth of the total mortality. Fever is also on the increase in several of the towns, especially in Liverpool,

Bradford, Leeds, and Sheffield. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality last week was 29 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 24 per 1000; and in Dublin, 26.

In Paris the deaths registered during the week ending Sept. 10 were at the annual rate of 27 per 1000 persons living. The reported deaths from smallpox were 116, as compared with 148 in the preceding week. In Vienna the annual rate of mortality during the week ending the 3rd inst. was 26 per 1000. In the city of Bombay the deaths registered during the week ending Aug. 16 were 288 (exclusive of five stillborn); and the mortality was at the annual rate of 18 per 1000.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

The Right Hon. Sir George Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of Scotland, Viscount Gordon in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was accidentally drowned, on Jan. 27 last, while on a voyage from Boston to Melbourne. His Lordship was born Dec. 10, 1841, the eldest son of George John James, fifth Earl of Aberdeen, by Mary, his wife, second daughter of the late George Baillie, Esq., of Mellerstein and Jerviswoode; and was grandson of George, Earl of Aberdeen, K.G., K.T., the Prime Minister, by Harriet, Viscountess Hamilton, his wife, daughter of the Hon. John Douglas. His Lordship was trained and educated by his father to a simple and hardy life. In 1863 he proceeded to New Brunswick, and in 1864 he returned to assume his inheritance at the death of his father; but in 1866 he went back to New Brunswick to commence the long and arduous expedition which has ended so calamitously. Laying aside his name and title, he entered the American merchant service, and was employed as chief officer or captain in various ships. From the day on which he left New Brunswick he never spent a penny which he did not earn by his own labour; and during the intervals between his voyages he supported himself by teaching navigation. The young sea captain, whose real position seems never to have been suspected, was a favourite with his employers, and a popular companion with those with whom he was brought in contact. Before leaving this country, the Earl evinced much interest in the volunteer movement, was well known as a marksman, and took part in the rifle competition at Wimbledon, as one of the eight of Scotland. He never married; and, as his next brother, the Hon. James Henry Hamilton-Gordon, who was killed through an accident, by his own rifle, at Cambridge University, in 1867, died also a bachelor, the family honours devolve on the last surviving son of the fifth Earl, John Campbell, present Earl of Aberdeen, who was born Aug. 3, 1847.

PRINCE FELIX OF SALM-SALM.

Some of the best blood in Germany and France has been spilt in the present war. Occasionally there appears in the list of killed a name of European notoriety. Such a name is that of Prince Felix Salm-Salm, Major of the 4th Regiment of Prussian Grenadier Guards, who met a soldier's death at the battle of Gravelotte. He was born Dec. 28, 1825, the third son of the late Prince William Florentine of Salm-Salm, and younger brother of the present reigning Rhingrave, Prince Alfred of Salm-Salm. At an early age Prince Felix entered the Prussian army, but subsequently exchanged into the Austrian. In 1862, on the outbreak of the American War, he hastened to the United States, and his proffered services were accepted by President Lincoln. During the contest he acquitted himself so well as to be promoted to the rank of Colonel, and the President sent him an autograph letter of thanks. But it was during the ill-fated expedition to Mexico that Prince Salm-Salm's name became most familiar to the public. In the disastrous conflict which preceded the fall of Maximilian, Salm-Salm, who had been promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, distinguished himself by his great personal courage, as much as by his chivalrous devotion to his Royal master. After the death of the Emperor, Prince Salm-Salm, who had been imprisoned, was released. On his arrival at Vienna he was received with the highest consideration by the Court, and shortly after returned to Westphalia, where he wrote his interesting "History of the Siege of Queretaro." Subsequently he entered the Prussian Guards, and, as we have already stated, was killed before Metz. He married, Aug. 30, 1862, a Canadian lady, Agnes, daughter of the late Colonel Leclercq.

THE COUNT DE FLAHAULT.

Auguste Charles Joseph, Count de Flahault de la Billarderie, Senator of France, and Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, died at the Palace of the Order, in the Rue de Lille, Paris, on the 31st ult. A memoir of this distinguished man, eminent in war and diplomacy, would embrace the most wonderful period of French history. His first battle was Marengo, his last Waterloo; his first diplomatic mission a message of peace from Napoleon to the Allied Sovereigns in 1814, and the last his brilliant embassy to London in 1860. A Bonapartist to the heart's core, he participated in all the vicissitudes of the illustrious race he served. His career commenced with the dawn of the first Napoleon's glory, and his life closed at the very moment of the setting of the Imperial star in darkness and calamity. Auguste de Flahault was born April 21, 1785. His father, Count de Flahault, the descendant of an ancient military family in Picardy, was guillotined at Arras in 1793. His mother was Mdle. de Filleul, who, after the murder of her husband, fled with her son to England, and earned a livelihood by novel-writing. Times had changed, however, when, in 1800, young de Flahault was old enough to enter the army. Napoleon, then First Consul, was about to open his splendid Italian campaign, and De Flahault commenced his military service in a troop of volunteer horse. He fought at Marengo, and was with his great commander at Austerlitz, Friedland, Wagram, Jena, Smolensko, Borodino, Dresden, Leipzig, and Hanau, in the famous campaign of 1814, in defence of the French soil, and at the overwhelming defeat of Waterloo. His commission of Captain of Hussars dated from Friedland, and that of Colonel from the campaign of 1809. In 1813 he was made General of Brigade and named one of the Emperor's Adjutants; and in 1815, after taking a most gallant part in the battle, accompanied the Emperor in his flight from Waterloo. The revolution of July, 1830, recalled Count de Flahault to the service of the State, and restored to him his seat in the Chamber of Peers. In 1831 he went as Ambassador to Berlin, and in the same year accompanied the Duc d'Orleans

to the siege of Antwerp. In 1841 he was chosen for the difficult post of Ambassador at Vienna, in 1853 was made a senator of the Empire, and in 1860 was accredited Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. In 1864 the Emperor Napoleon conferred on him the office of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. Count de Flahault married, June 9, 1817, Margaret, Baroness Nairne and Keith, daughter and heiress of Admiral Viscount Keith, by whom he leaves two surviving daughters—Emily Jane, Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, and the Hon. Georgina Gabrielle de Flahault.

SIR GEORGE BURRARD, BART.

Sir George Burrard, fourth Baronet, of Walhampton, Hants, a deputy lieutenant for that county, and formerly M.P. for Lymington, was drowned at Lyme Regis, whilst bathing, on the 7th inst. He was born Oct. 13, 1805, only child (by Elizabeth Anne, his first wife, daughter and heiress of William Coppell, Esq., of Jamaica) of the Rev. Sir George Burrard, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, who succeeded to the Baronetcy at the death of his elder brother, Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, G.C.B. The Baronet whose death we record married, Jan. 3, 1839, Isabella, only daughter of Sir George Duckett, Bart., but had no issue. His half-brother and successor, now Sir Harry Burrard, fifth Baronet, was born Oct. 13, 1818, and married, Aug. 5, 1845, Mary Standley, daughter of J. Allen, Blackheath, by whom he has a son, Harry Paul, of the 60th Regiment.



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SIR T. M. CUNINGHAME, BART.

Sir Thomas Montgomery Cuninghame, eighth Baronet, of Corshill, in the county of Ayr, died, on the 30th ult., at his town residence, 16, Prince's-terrace, Hyde Park. He was second son of Sir James Cuninghame, sixth Baronet, by Jessie, his wife, second daughter of Thomas Cuming, Esq., representative of Cuming, of Earnside.



He succeeded to the title at the death of his brother, June 8, 1846, and was Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Ayrshire Rifles, from 1850 to 1858. He derived direct descent from the noble house of Cuninghame, and claimed the Earldom of Glencairn. Sir Thomas married, in 1832, Charlotte, only child of the late Hugh Hutcheson, Esq., of Southfield, Renfrewshire, by whom he leaves, with junior issue, a son and heir, the present Sir William James Cuninghame, ninth Baronet, of Corshill, Major Rifle Brigade, V.C., born in 1834, who is married to Elizabeth, daughter of E. B. Hartopp, Esq., of Dalby Hall, in the county of Leicester.

CAPTAIN BURGOYNE, R.N.

Hugh Talbot Burgoyne, Captain in the Royal Navy, V.C., Knight of the Legion of Honour, was lost with the turret-ship Captain, which he commanded, on the 7th inst., off Cape Finisterre. The Admiral, Sir Alexander Milne, reporting this most calamitous event to the Lords of the Admiralty, describes Captain Burgoyne as a thoroughly practical seaman, and adds that "it is impossible the Captain could have been better commanded;" and that "the service will mourn the loss of an officer of such ability and promise." The ill-fated gentleman was born in Dublin, July 19, 1833, the only son of Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B., Constable of the Tower, and one of the Colonels Commandant of the Royal Engineers, by Charlotte, his wife, daughter and coheir of Colonel Hugh Rose, of Holme, in Nairnshire. He entered the Navy in 1847, was made Commander in 1856, commanded the Wrangler gun-boat at the taking of Kinburn, was given the Victoria Cross for personal bravery in 1857, and obtained post rank in 1861. He had the Turkish order of the Mejidie and the cross of the Legion of Honour. Captain Burgoyne married, Aug. 25, 1864, Evelyn Laura, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., K.C.B.

CAPTAIN COLES, R.N.

Captain Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., the inventor of one of the greatest naval improvements of modern times, the turret principle in war-ships, perished on the morning of the 7th inst., in the foundering of the Captain, which he had himself designed, and which was the last result of his inventive genius. This ill-fated ironclad, described as the finest ship afloat, had been pronounced by Admiral Symonds in his official report as "able by superior armament to destroy all the broad-side ships of the squadron in detail." Captain Coles was born in 1819, the third son of the late Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants, by Marianne Goodhead, his first wife, daughter of Captain Josias Rogers, R.N. He entered the Navy in 1831, took an active part in the assault on Sebastopol of Oct. 1, 1854, and was made Captain in 1856. In that year he married Miss Emily Pearson, by whom he leaves issue. Captain Coles's eldest brother is Lieutenant-Colonel Josias Rogers John Coles, late of the 9th Lancers; and his youngest, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard G. Coles, 1st Foot.

THE HON. W. R. HERBERT AND THE HON. A. N. T. BARING.

Amongst those lost in the Captain were the Hon. William Reginald Herbert and the Hon. Arthur Napier Thomas Baring, both Midshipmen in the luckless vessel. The former was born May 21, 1854, the third son of the late Sidney, Lord Herbert, of Lea, and consequently brother of the present Earl of Pembroke; the latter was born June 3, the same year, the second son of Thomas George, the present Lord Northbrook.

The Waterford Harbour Commissioners have resolved to erect a breakwater in Passage roadstead, at a cost of £10,000, on plans prepared by Mr. Coode. The Marquis of Waterford contributes largely, and gives facilities for executing the work.

An advertisement appears in an Irish paper announcing the bequests of Mr. Patrick Hardman, of Dunleer, in the county of Louth, to the Roman Catholic Church. He has left a reversion in £10,000 to a Roman Catholic orphanage; £500 for a memorial window in the Catholic Chapel of Logher; £800 for a Free Bursar in Maynooth College; £50 for the Propagation of the Faith Society; £1000 to the College of St. Hallow's; £50 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society; £50 for the Catholic Deaf and Dumb; £100 for the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Armagh; £125 for masses for the soul, and various smaller donations.

CHESS.

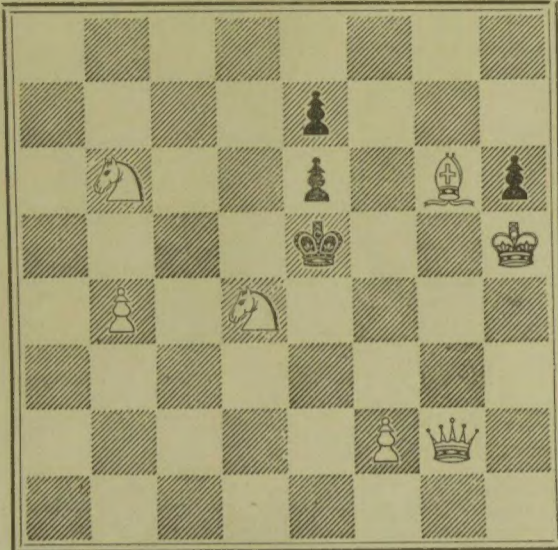
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. KOLISCH.—A letter was forwarded to your address in Vienna a fortnight since, and another, as you recommended, to Mr. M. in Leipzig. THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1383 has been received since the publication of our list from W. H. D., Broadmoor, Felix, Trio, Fritz, I. H. B., Karl, Mungo, E. D. P., Loch Katrine, Arbalaat, H. E., Mentor, Sammy, and Grig. THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1384 has been received from Inez, Orazio, Try Again, B. A., I. N. Keynes, B. W. C., N. B., Moltke, Frank, W. M., H. E., G. R. C., I. A. N., V. P., and Bob.

PROBLEM No. 1386.

By Mr. SHINKMAN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

CHESS IMPOSITIONS.

The following remarkable statement is copied from the Melbourne Leader of May 21, 1870:—

"Though it is contrary to our usual practice to notice editorially anything that appears in other journals, the interests of truth demand that in the present instance we should depart from this rule. Our readers must have observed the number of communications which have of late been addressed to us calling attention to plagiarised problems published as original by our weekly contemporary. On Feb. 19 last a composition of that master of the art of problem-making, the late J. B., of Bridport, was represented as the invention of R. S. E., of Hokitika. Again, on March 12, a problem by another eminent composer was ascribed to Mr. McCombe; while, still more recently, our correspondent, 'Detective,' showed conclusively that another problem, published in the same journal as the composition of a person calling himself O. K., of Fitzroy, had been so often plagiarised as almost to have become common property. These instances, however, become insignificant, compared with the wholesale system of fraud, which it is now our painful duty to disclose. The chessplayers of the colony have become familiar with a series of games under the initials of R. T. P., of the Upper Murray, which have for more than a year past formed the staple of the chess intelligence furnished by the journal in question. This personage was first introduced to the chess world on Jan. 2, 1869; and, as his contributions arrived most opportunely for our contemporary, at a time when the supply of genuine games had been stopped, it is not surprising that their arrival should be hailed with delight, and announced as exhibiting a proficiency in the game superior to anything that has hitherto come under our notice in colonial chess. On the appearance of this statement, Mr. Ellis, the secretary of the Melbourne Chess Club, at the instance of the committee, addressed a courteous letter to our contemporary, which was published on Jan. 16, 1869, requesting to be furnished with the name and address of R. T. P., in order that a match might be arranged between him and a member of the club. Instead of this reasonable request being complied with, a notice appeared on Feb. 6, among 'Answers to Correspondents,' with extracts from an alleged letter from R. T. P., the tone of which was so insolent as to create strong doubts of its genuineness, in spite of the difficulty of believing that it could possibly be a deliberate fabrication. These doubts were speedily raised into absolute certainty in the minds of all players, when they considered the improbability of a number of players, of the strength indicated by the published games, springing suddenly in an obscure part of the colony, and being entirely unknown to gentlemen who had been intimately acquainted with chess circles for many years. The genuineness of the games was accordingly publicly questioned in unmistakable terms; and, with the view of having the mystery explained, we considered it our duty on several occasions to admit into our columns statements denying the existence of R. T. P. It is but due to our contemporary to admit that it submitted to those imputations with philosophical indifference, and continued from week to week to acknowledge communications from R. T. P., and to publish games under those initials, as if their authenticity had never been impugned. The following are a few examples:—

"March 6, 1869.—The following interesting and instructive partie is culled from the valuable collection of games received from our esteemed correspondent R. T. P., of the Upper Murray.

"May 22, 1869.—Many thanks for the fresh budget of games. The remarks which your letter contains please us much, and, coming from one of such experience and fame as a chessplayer, makes them doubly valuable and encouraging.

"July 10, 1869.—Many thanks for your friendly communications, and for the games with which you have favoured us.

"July 17, 1869.—The following interesting game was recently played by our correspondent R. T. P. and Mr. Young.

"July 24, 1869.—Received with thanks. We have the volume of the publication containing your games in London and Liverpool. We prefer the colonial skirmishes with which you favour us for the purpose of our chess columns.

"Sept. 11, 1869.—The following brilliant specimen of chess is by our correspondent R. T. P. and a Riverina player.

"Sept. 18, 1869.—Your letter we received, and, but for the limited space at our disposal, we would gladly publish it.

"Dec. 4, 1869.—Your communication to hand, but too late to be of any avail this week. The specimens of skill with which you favour us are always too good to be allowed to fall aside by any chance. Next week, therefore, we will gratify our readers with games sent.

"And, to crown the whole, a letter purporting to come from R. T. P. was published in full by our contemporary on the 7th inst., declining to accept Mr. Sedgewick's late challenge, for reasons the absurdity of which is truly ludicrous. What will our readers think when we inform them that we are in possession of proof that the whole of this alleged correspondence is fabricated, that R. T. P. is a pure fiction, and that the games under these initials are by celebrated European players, and have been plundered wholesale from books published many years ago? As this statement must appear incredible to many, we shall verify it by a few examples taken nearly at random. In the issue of our contemporary of Jan. 16, 1869, a game is published between Mr. R. T. P. and Mr. —. The same game will be found at page 353 of the Chess-Players' Chronicle for 1850; the real players being Mr. Wyvill, the winner of the second prize at the international tournament of 1851, and Mr. Harrwitz, the well-known Hungarian master. On Jan. 23, 1869, our contemporary published another game between Mr. R. T. P. and Mr. —, which is copied more or less from a game between Messrs. C. F. Smith and Bird, in page 74 of the same volume. On July 3, 1869, a game between Mr. R. T. P. and Mr. Young is introduced thus:—'The following beautiful specimen of the Muzio Gambit was conducted by our experienced correspondent, Mr. R. T. P., against a gentleman residing near Denihquin.' Will it be believed that the game in question is transferred verbatim from page 169 of the same volume, the actual players being Mr. Inord, French Consul at Boston, and a Boston amateur? On Feb. 19, 1870, our contemporary publishes another game with the following remarks:—'The following very beautiful specimen of real chess is another of those masterly games played by Mr. R. T. P. and Mr. J. S., a strong player in the Murrumbidgee district.' This game our readers will find at page 80 of the same volume of the Chronicle, the players being Messrs. Perigal and Spreckley, at that time two well-known amateurs of the Liverpool Chess Club! In almost every case, strange to say, the editorial notes as well as the games have been transferred almost verbatim from the pages of the Chronicle."

Since the foregoing was in type we have received a copy of the Australasian for May 28, 1870, containing the reply of that paper's chess editor to the charges of the Leader. With respect to this reply, it is sufficient to publish the comment on the whole correspondence by the chief editor of the Australasian, which is as follows:—"Upon the principle of *audi alteram partem*, we insert the foregoing, which, we regret to say, we cannot regard as satisfactory. Without entering into the question of the existence or non-existence of 'R. T. P.,' we consider that our chess editor, by continuing to publish games furnished by an anonymous contributor for months after their authenticity had been impugned, was guilty of an indiscretion which has left us no alternative but to accept his resignation of the post he filled in connection with this journal.—ED."

LAW AND POLICE.

An important judgment has been given by the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries with regard to the equities of shareholders. The case was the liquidation of the Brodrick Consols Cost Book Mine. The entire claims of all creditors had been paid by the present shareholders, and the question pending was whether the present shareholders had any claim upon past shareholders to be repaid any part of those debts in respect of expenses of working the mine during the time when the past shareholders actually held the shares, but had not paid, or been called upon to pay or contribute, any share of such expenses. The claim was based principally on the 38th section of the Companies' Act of 1862, which his Honour ruled was solely applicable to registered companies formed under the Act. The application was dismissed, but without costs; and the costs of the official liquidator would be paid out of the assets of the company, as well as the costs of such of the past shareholders as appeared by their solicitors to oppose the application.

Mr. Cornelius Welford, a member of the Bar, charged with publishing a libel concerning Mr. Forwood, of Liverpool, an underwriter, with respect to a reinsurance of the ship Venezuelan, and who has been several times before the Lord Mayor, was on Monday committed for trial. Bail to the amount of £1000 was accepted for his appearance.

At Tuesday's sitting of the Middlesex Sessions, Snowball, against whom there were stated to be fifty-nine charges, was convicted of stealing a number of gold watches, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment. Lucien Marsteau, aged nineteen, a Frenchman, clerk, secretary, and interpreter to Mr. Octave Louis Posados, a Spanish gentleman, was charged with stealing a letter of credit for £800 and £42 in gold, the property of M. Posados. Nearly all the money was recovered. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to nine months' hard labour. Alfred Baker, twenty-three, billposter, was charged with stealing a watch of the value of £1 5s., the property of James Drabwell, from his person. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Fourteen previous convictions were proved against him, and the Court sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for seven years. The prisoner, upon hearing the sentence, threw a lump of bread at the prosecutor, and was very violent.

John Bennett, who was charged the other day with obtaining two sums of £600 and £200 by selling his business as a coal merchant by means of false pretences as to its extent and value, has been committed by the Lord Mayor for trial at Newgate, without bail.

A serious charge of fraud was investigated yesterday week at the Mansion House. The accused is Mr. J. S. Tripp, of Clement's-lane, and he is charged, together with another person, named Richard Taylor, who is not in custody, with fraudulently converting to their own use securities of the value of £3200 with which they were intrusted. The prisoner was remanded.

William Thew, the secretary to a lodge of Odd Fellows, was, on Monday, convicted of embezzling the money of the society, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Arthur Lysander Hale, a youth seventeen years of age, has been committed for trial, on a charge of having stolen eight Peruvian Bonds, of the total value of £5000.

Michael Kelroy, a builder, of Pickering-place, Bayswater, has been sent to prison for a month, with hard labour, for having cruelly treated a horse.

At Worship-street, on Tuesday, the punishment of the birch was ordered to be inflicted upon three lads who had stolen some pears from an orchard at Clapton.

A young burglar was before the Lord Mayor on Saturday. John Madden, fourteen, errand-boy, was charged with breaking into and entering the shop of Mr. William Everett, news-agent, Royal Exchange, and stealing £2 7s. 1d. The prisoner had been in the service of Mr. Everett for a few months. He admitted that he had secreted himself in the basement of the premises until the doors were locked, that he had broken the pane of glass and got to the till, and that he escaped by taking off the outer lock by means of a chisel. About fifty cheap and sensational publications of the lives and adventures of robbers and highwaymen were found in his room. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said, pithily, that he had been told to earn his living, and that, wanting money, he had been unable to get it in any other way. His mother, in answer to the Court, said he had expressed a great desire to be an actor, and that she had followed him to many theatres, where he tried to get employment. He was a good scholar, but very idle. The Lord Mayor said the prisoner was evidently a sharp lad, and he could plainly see that if he was not tightly curbed now he would become an expert thief, or something worse. The cheapest way to his parents and society, in the end, would be to apply a small sum towards maintaining him in a reformatory for a couple of years. The mother said she was willing to contribute 2s. 6d. a week to his support; and the Lord Mayor remanded him for a week to enable an admission to a reformatory being obtained for him.

With reference to a correspondence published in the Times about the duty on bankers' cheques, we are requested to state that no alteration in the law in that respect has been made by the recent Act, and that bankers' cheques remain subject to the 1d. duty, as before.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

Several of the Engravings in this week's Paper represent the late military actions on the banks of the Meuse and around the town of Sedan, with the defeat and surrender of the French army and of the Emperor Napoleon III., whose meetings with Count Bismarck and with the King of Prussia are included among the subjects of our Illustrations. We have been supplied with the sketches of these scenes by three of our Special Artists—namely, the one who accompanies the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia; the one who was, till lately, at the headquarters of the French army; and a French artist, who had an opportunity of being near the quarters of the Emperor and of witnessing the latest incidents of this adventurous history, ending with the surrender at Sedan.

The engagements of Tuesday, the 30th, and Wednesday, the 31st ult., beginning at Stonne, near Beaumont, west of the Meuse, and continued by pursuing the French retreat across the river, from Mouzon through Vaux and Carignan, to the village of Douzy, near Sedan, were related last week in our current narrative of the war. These conflicts, which prepared and opened the way for the great and decisive battle around Sedan on Thursday, the 1st inst., form the subjects of three Illustrations in the Supplement, while three or four of the Engravings in the other sheet of this Number represent the scenes which took place after the Thursday's battle near Sedan. The

former, which would seem first to demand particular notice, may be explained, however, by referring to our narrative of last week, and to the Map we then furnished of the localities named in it. The German attack upon the right wing of Marshal M'Mahon's army, at Mouzon, took place on the Tuesday afternoon, immediately after the advanced corps of General de Failly, at Stonne, near Beaumont, had been surprised by some of the Bavarian troops coming suddenly out of the neighbouring wood. These were supported by the army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, just then advancing down the Meuse to join that of the Crown Prince of Prussia. The French were driven in confusion across the river, and several miles beyond; they attempted to hold their ground at Mouzon, but without success. The

undulating hilly country between Mouzon and Carignan, a distance of five miles, from the stream of the Meuse, upon which Mouzon is situated, to the smaller river Chiers, which flows past Carignan, is shown in the Engraving on this page, and in the first Engraving on page 305. The principal encampment of Marshal M'Mahon's army was placed on the heights of Vaux, midway between the towns of Mouzon and Carignan. This village, or hamlet, of Vaux may be distinguished in the Engraving on this page by the spire of its church on the brow of the hill, not far from the right-hand side. The German troops, nearer to the right hand, are seen coming up the hill to storm the French encampment on its summit, and their attack

is supported by the fire of Prussian field-batteries on the hills behind them. The view looks nearly east, and towards the Belgian frontier; so that the two distant hills, of conical shape, which are discerned beyond a dip of the middle ground, are really in Belgium, with a portion of the Forest of Ardennes. In the valley, towards the left hand, lies the town of Carignan, which has been set on fire by the Prussian bombardment; and the French are now pouring out of it in a disorderly rout, taking the nearest road to Sedan. In the dusk of the evening the army of Marshal M'Mahon, with the Emperor, was enabled to get out of its critical position here and to obtain another day's respite. The road to Sedan is that which crosses the foreground in the left-hand corner, just under a hill marked by the

hands of the Prussians. They occupied the town of Carignan next day, and then resumed their pursuit of the French, whom they drove on as far as Douzy, half way from Carignan to Sedan. We shall give in our next week's Paper some illustrations of the actual battle at Sedan on the Thursday, Sept. 1, which we have not yet had time to engrave. The Engraving on the front page of this Number shows the French General Lauriston holding a flag of truce upon the gate of the fortified town to invite an armistice for the purpose of offering terms of surrender. This took place at half-past four in the afternoon, and the Prussian artillery fire, which had completely overpowered the French, was stopped before five o'clock by order of the King, who stood upon the hill of Cheveuge, three miles from the gate of the town. The memorable interview between Count Bismarck and the Emperor Napoleon was



THE WAR: THE FRENCH ARMY DRIVEN OUT OF CARIGNAN, AUGUST 30.

at seven o'clock next morning, outside the village of Donchery. They stopped at the cottage of a hand-loom weaver, and sat at the door, engaged in earnest talk, while the officers in attendance on his Majesty kept their distance by the roadside. This is shown in the Illustration at page 292. We described this meeting in our last; and the subsequent interview, also, between the King of Prussia and the Emperor, when the Crown Prince was present, in the mansion or chateau of Bellevue, at Frenois, two or three miles outside of Sedan, at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the Engraving at page 289, the arrival of the King, with his escort of Lancers and other Prussian cavalry, is represented, and his reception by the Emperor at the door of the mansion. They passed into a chamber of glass, like a conservatory, which adjoins the saloon, and in which both their Majesties could be plainly seen, in conversation together, by the officers waiting in the garden. The result of their interview is well

known. The Emperor took his departure for Cassel, in Germany, at nine o'clock on the next day. The Engraving at page 293 shows a number of the French soldiers disarmed and confined in the church of St. Onésime, at Donchery, on the morning after the great battle. They are of different corps—Zouaves, Turcos, hussars, artillerymen, and soldiers of the line regiments, all mixed together.

Our last War Illustration to be noticed this week is a bird's-eye view of the unfortunate city of Strasbourg, from the west side, looking over the city towards the Rhine. The piece of water shown in the foreground, and curving round past the smoking factory chimneys to the left, is the Canal des Faux Remparts; the other water, to the right hand, which passes amidst the houses of the city, and is then hidden by the tall church with a square tower and a spire, is the river Ill; and this stream, with the canal just named, completely encircles the middle part of the city,

rejoining the canal on the other side, beyond the Cathedral, whose majestic form, with its unequalled spire, towers aloft in the centre of the view. The citadel, with its esplanade, the arsenal, powder magazine, artillery storehouses, military hospital, and barracks, are situated quite beyond the town, outside the circuit of waters above described; but there are several other canals and watercourses, visible to the right and left, in the flat meadows between Strasbourg and the Rhine, which contribute much to the defence of this fortress. The Rhine itself, in our Engraving, appears two or three miles distant, at the foot of the Baden mountains. It will be understood that the north side, from which the German army is now besieging Strasbourg, lies to the left hand of the view we present. Another general view of the city, during its recent bombardment, from a sketch made by one of our Special Artists upon the opposite heights in Baden, will appear in our next publication.